HUMAN EVENTS

YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

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On Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf Coasts

Soviets Deploying Missile Sub Fleet Around U.S.

By HENRY J. TAYLOR

Our Central Intelligence Agency is newly concerned about the Soviet deployment of its missile submarines. It appears that the Kremlin intends to station these permanently along the entire Atlantic seaboard, in the Gulf of Mexico, and off San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Seattle on our Pacific Coast.

Traditionally, a navy's role has been to keep the sea lanes open. Russia's has been an exception. The Soviet navy began when the British gave Russia the World War II battleship *Royal Sovereign* and we gave Russia—totally on the cuff, of course—the great cruiser *Milwaukee*. These were Russia's only capital ships. Accordingly, the Red fleet was deployed defensively in the Baltic and along the Soviet sea borders on the Pacific side.

But, adopting our U.S. Navy's World War II pattern, the Kremlin has fundamentally revised the fleets' strategic role and changed it increasingly to an attack basis.

Meanwhile, Britain has dropped out of this costly competition. This leaves only two first-class naval powers in the world: the U.S. and the USSR. What Russia does we must do, and vice versa.

Beyond fast aircraft-carrier units, which Russia still lacks, the change has emphasized missile submarines, which cannot be tracked by radar or by sight and are not where they were even a few minutes ago.

Our Congress, in turn, has authorized 41 such submarines. Each carries 16 hydrogen missiles totaling 656 atomic warheads. Each warhead averages about three-megatons explosive power, aggregating 1.9 billion tons—yes, tons—of conventional explosives. This represents from the submarines alone roughly the entire weight of World War II bombs dropped on Germany.

A Soviet submarine rides at anchor in Leningrad's Neva River with a missile destroyer and a cruiser in the background. Not only has the more widespread disposition of the Red fleet helped bolster Castro's Cuba, it has profoundly altered the world-wide balance of power.

Our Central Intelligence Agency estimates that the Red fleet now has not only more nuclear and conventional submarines than the United States, but more than the entire rest of the world combined.

CIA agents in the Soviet Union credit the sea arm with 425 submarines—390 conventional, 35 nuclear. They report them at present stationed chiefly off our coast on a round-trip basis and off Cuba, Red China and Australia. Incidentally, Red China has 30 Soviet-built submarines of her own.

Espionage has entered heavily into this Red fleet change to an attack capability. The Red agents in the convicted Konon Molody ("Gordon Lonsdale") spy ring with the British Admiralty obtained top-secret particulars about the U.S. Navy's Decca Tracking System and scooped up the top-secret data about Britain's "Dreadnaught" nuclear submarine project with which our Navy was cooperating. The Red ring likewise deeply penetrated our Navy's nuclear submarine base at Holy Loch, Scotland.

Moreover, a major utilization of the Red submarine fleet today is to deliver additional agents. Castro is among the important beneficiaries, and has been for a long time.

For example, Castro's leader for the Dominican Republic revolt was Dominican Communist party executive committee member J. I. Quello. Quello, on a Castro mission to Russia, was secretly landed from there in a submarine to begin the attack. So was bloody-fisted Joaquin Ordoquin, Castro's No. 3 man, who was landed by a Soviet submarine from Caibarien, the main Soviet submarine port in Cuba, 190 miles east of Havana.

The Red fleet's change to an attack stance has also resulted in beefing up Castro's array of what the Kremlin calls the Lamda-75s. These fast vessels have a surprising 13.5-ton fuel capacity that gives them an action radius of 3,600 miles along our Caribbean coast.

Castro now has more than 100 Lamda-75s and other Russian varieties at sea. They are directed by Soviet naval officers from Matanzas, only 75 miles south of Key West, Fla.

Moreover, the CIA believes that during the recent visit of Soviet fleet units to Cuba the Russian admiral in command authorized a further expansion of the Soviet-expanded Chullian Shipyards in Havana Province.

The Russians also support Castro's crafts with far-flying Russian jets stationed chiefly at the Soviet air base at San Julian, 90 miles southeast of Havana, the island's largest air station. Each Soviet jet is capable of instant conversion into a bomber merely by attaching the bomb rack. And the CIA calculates that each is capable of launching a larger and more devastating atomic missile than is launched by a U.S. Polaris submarine.

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Capital Briefs

● Unless Health, Education and Welfare chieftain Robert Finch can turn in a last-minute rescue operation, HEW's man in charge of enforcing civil rights, super-liberal **Leon Panetta,** will soon be out of a job. White House insiders insist that Finch has been told to get rid of Panetta, an ex-aide to Sen. Thomas Kuchel (R.-Calif.), but that so far he has failed to move against his civil rights czar.

● Gen. Creighton Abrams, commander of U.S. troops in South Viet Nam, has told White House and Pentagon officials that the President cannot afford to reduce **American combat strength** in South Viet Nam by more than 100,000 men—at least until after 1970. President Nixon has hinted, publicly, that he hopes to pull out all combat troops by the end of next year.

● President Nixon's revolutionary **welfare reform proposal** may even be extended to servicemen. Defense Secretary Melvin Laird told a Veterans of Foreign Wars convention in Philadelphia last week that servicemen could qualify, since "military compensation of at least 50,000 servicemen with dependents falls below" the mark at which a person could no longer receive relief. Thus, despite the fact that these servicemen and their families receive a multitude of direct and indirect federal subsidies—including lower prices on food, medical care, entertainment and a host of other items—many of them may still receive federal welfare under the Nixon plan.

● Sen. **Robert Griffin** (R.-Mich.) is coming under fire from fellow Republicans for vigorously supporting Labor Secretary George Shultz's controversial "Philadelphia Plan," a program which, in effect, compels federal construction contractors to agree to hire a certain number of Negro employes. Many GOPers opposed to the plan are miffed with the Michigan solon because his office suggests he's not for the program on its merit but because it will "re-establish his credentials with the liberals."

● The Rev. **Ralph Abernathy,** recently re-elected head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, has endorsed a plan for counseling young men to refuse to be drafted into military service. The plan, which calls for creating a draft-resistance counseling service within the SCLC, was publicly unveiled at the SCLC convention in Charleston, S.C., by the Rev. **Thomas Kilgore.** Kilgore himself has an interesting history. The West Coast director of Abernathy's group, Kilgore last May became the first Negro president of the predominantly white American Baptist Convention. He recently called for a new "peaceful, non-violent mobilization of students against war in this nation."

● Producer **Otto Preminger** is planning to do a movie that gives sympathetic treatment to Julius and Ethel Rosenberg, two U.S. spies who were executed in the 1950s for conspiring to give atomic secrets to the Soviets. Using the working title of "Open Question," Otto plans to start shooting the film in June 1970.

● Bad news for New York Mayor **John Lindsay:** Regular Democrats, whom Lindsay was ardently wooing, are now filing behind their party's mayoral nominee, Mario Procaccino. Just last week, former Deputy Mayor Paul Screvane, a prominent liberal, announced for Procaccino, as did "Mr. Democrat" James Farley, Negro Assemblyman Hulan Jack and State Sen. Abraham Bernstein.

● New York political circles are saying that **Theodore Sorensen's** chances for winning the Democratic senatorial nomination next year—which were never very good in the first place—have been set back by his having drafted Teddy Kennedy's implausible TV presentation of what happened at Chappaquiddick Island.

● The upcoming **AFL-CIO national convention** will be asked to approve a greatly expanded program of political action. Under the program, drafted by labor boss George Meany, the political war chest financed by "voluntary" contributions from the rank and file will be doubled.

● **Adam Walinsky,** the youthful radical who served as a top aide to Bobby Kennedy, is ready to plunge into elective politics himself. Walinsky is lining up support for the Democratic nomination for attorney general in New York.

● Astronaut **Neil Armstrong** is about to learn a painful lesson on the effects of government-caused inflation. The first man in history to walk on the moon was notified last week that he is the winner of the 78-year-old legacy left by a wealthy French widow. But inflation has so reduced the value of the franc, that what began in 1891 as a $20,000 award for the first man to set foot on a heavenly body has now dwindled to $180.

● Washington is increasingly concerned by the leftward plunge of Indira Gandhi's **Indian government.** Its presidential candidate, V.V. Giri, was elected last week with the support of both Communist parties and Mrs. Gandhi is apparently out to purge all "rightists" from the ruling Congress party.

● Former Supreme Court Justice **Abe Fortas,** who still serves as a legal adviser to LBJ, is writing a book on "The Fifth Amendment."

● Direct federal **farm payments** will hit an all-time high of $3.75 billion this year, the Department of Agriculture reports. That's an increase of more than $300 million over 1968, the previous high water year.

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YOUR WEEKLY WASHINGTON REPORT

FOUNDED IN 1944

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Nixon's Message to NSA

While the President and his entourage were enjoying the San Clemente White House last week, Republicans in the Nation's Capital were waxing indignant over new evidence of what appears to be a developing pattern in the Nixon Administration: the cultivation of liberal and radical youth coupled with an almost scornful approach to campus conservatives, including the majority of Young Republicans.

The White House set the mood for this sort of thing earlier this year when it established a "youth division" headed by Oklahoma's Bud Wilkinson. The top staffer assigned to the Wilkinson shop—the person who was supposed to emerge as the key liaison with youth groups around the country—was William B. Mullins, a 31-year-old liberal Democrat.

Mullins has since left, but the new top staff man, John Campbell, a Rockefeller Republican, is considered only a few degrees less liberal and has openly revealed his contempt for those who think Right.

In pursuing its effort to woo the radicals, the Administration has even been trying to turn the Young Republicans in a portside direction. Out in Chicago this July, for instance, behind-the-scene White House political operators worked successfully to have the Young Republicans accept a platform that dropped a pinch of incense on the New Left altar.

And last week, apparently supported by Wilkinson and Campbell, the Administration made a new pass at the Left. As the radically oriented National Student Association was meeting in El Paso, Tex., the Nixon Administration released a surprisingly warm and glowing tribute to NSA.

The text of the telegram, signed by the President, read:

"My warmest greetings go out to the participants of the National Student Association. I am most heartened by the new social consciousness that swells the ranks of America's youth organizations. Your human concern and civil awareness bode well for the future of our nation. Your fresh insights and determined desire to probe deeply into the heart of current national interests, pursued within the framework of our democratic society, are evidence of your important role in helping to build a life of greater opportunity, dignity and justice for all our citizens. I welcome your ideas and advice and those of all young Americans, as together we seek to obtain this common goal."

While presidential messages to many organizations might be considered routine, this particular tribute had conservatives around the country up in arms. Not only were they angered because of its gushing tone, but Young Republican organizations, along with such conservative groups like Young Americans for Freedom, have been battling the NSAers on the campus for a decade or more.

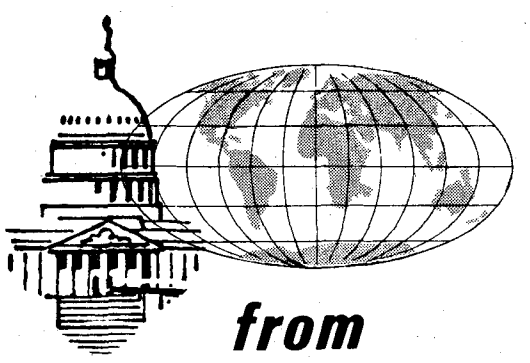
The NSA represents just a fraction of the number of colleges and universities around the country and it has clearly become a captive of the Left. In the recent past, the organization has endorsed the student rioters and the "Black Power" revolutionaries and has given aid and comfort to Fidel Castro and Ho Chi Minh. Whatever else it may be, NSA is clearly not Republican.

Even more clearly, it is not pro-Nixon. Indeed, as the NSA conference was receiving its love letter from the President, NSA delegates were carrying in their official kits Herblock-like caricatures of Nixon. The President, according to one observer, was "portrayed with that long, ski-shoot nose and evil eyes, but in place of that five o'clock shadow were missiles growing out of his chin." As part of the official entertainment, another Nixon caricature was flashed on a screen. It showed the President with a crown and the subtitle: Nixon: The Third Rate.

"The anti-Nixon sentiment was so thick you could taste it," commented another observer. "Bob Powell, the outgoing NSA president, even refused to read the Nixon telegram on the first day because he was afraid it would bring such a resounding chorus of boos. And Powell himself is something of a radical."

Despite the Administration's cozying up to liberal groups, it is known that the President did not originate the NSA letter—the NSA requested he send it—and political insiders say there is a possibility he may not even have read it. Informed sources say that messages to student groups like the NSA would have been handled by the Wilkinson-Campbell youth division. *Human Events* placed nine calls to Campbell's office last week for verification and amplification, but although he was in his office and very well aware of what we wanted to know, he refused to

THIS WEEK'S NEWS



from

Inside Washington

talk to any *Human Events* staff member. Apparently Campbell does not believe very strongly in the "open administration" policy set down by communications director Herb Klein. Calls were also placed to Wilkinson, but his office said he was out of town.

Campbell, however, wasn't the only reluctant witness. As it became evident that the message to NSA was something of a political blunder, other sources within the Administration appeared disinclined to reveal its exact origin—or even to disclose its contents.

Unable to obtain the text of the Nixon message from either the Washington or San Clemente White House, for instance, *Human Events* contacted Herb Klein's office, which referred us to the office of Miss Eliska Hasek. Miss Hasek, a hold-over from the Johnson Administration, is a White House functionary who, under direction, prepares minor communications for the President. An aide to Miss Hasek said the text of the message could not be read over the phone and could not be picked up, but that we could obtain it through a *written* request. When Miss Hasek was finally reached directly by telephone, she told us to get the message from NSA. (By this point, in fact, we had already done this.)

In brief, the Administration seemed less than eager to publicize the President's words to NSA—and with good reason, considering the scurrilous attacks on him in El Paso.

By the end of last week a number of mysteries had not been cleared up. Who, for instance, really did authorize the NSA message? Why is the White House's "youth division" still so bent on courting the Left? And, finally, will the White House ever decide to treat conservative youth as well as it does liberal youth? As Kevin Phillips has pointed out in *The Emerging Republican Majority,* there is no political need for Nixon to court the relatively small number of young radicals.

NIXON

PHILLIPS

The Administration, in fact, has a chance to display some good will toward conservatives this week, since the Young Americans for Freedom convention is being held in St. Louis, Mo., August 28-30. If the President does decide to send a message to YAF, however, perhaps it should not be handled by his present advisers on youth affairs.

'Mr. Clean' and the Cosa Nostra

Top Administration officials reported with dismay last week that New York Mayor John Lindsay was "completely indifferent" to the infiltration of his administration by organized crime.

LINDSAY

"Apparently for political reasons, the mayor has come to an 'understanding' with major figures in the Cosa Nostra," revealed a high-ranking Justice Department official.

Mafia ties to the Lindsay administration were first spotlighted in December 1967, when a federal grand jury indicted James Marcus, a top city official, on charges of accepting Cosa Nostra kickbacks. Marcus, a Lindsay intimate who was serving as commissioner of water supply, gas and electricity, was subsequently convicted and sent to federal prison—as was Anthony (Tony Ducks) Corallo, a top syndicate boss who worked with Marcus.

"We had hoped that the Marcus affair would wake Lindsay up," said a key federal official last week. "But he apparently couldn't care less—and we have received no real cooperation from him or any of his people."

Nor, for that matter, has New York District Attorney Frank Hogan, who has attempted to probe official corruption, with little assistance from the Lindsay administration.

Developments in recent weeks have underscored Lindsay's indifference to Cosa Nostra activity. On July 31, after weeks of back-room-dealing, Lindsay won the political support of Anthony Scotto, a vice president of the International Longshoremen's Association, for re-election.

Scotto, a potent figure in New York politics, joined with approximately a dozen others to create the Independent party, a Lindsay "front" that will give the mayor an added line on the November ballot. (Although Lindsay was defeated for re-nomination in the Republican primary, he was named on the Liberal ticket.)

On August 12, U.S. Sen. John McClellan (D.-Ark.) inserted in the *Congressional Record* a list of Cosa Nostra big-shots prepared by Atty. Gen. John N. Mitchell. On the list, identified as a captain in the "family" of the notorious Carlo Gambino: Anthony Scotto.

Not for a week, apparently, did New York newsmen give the Mitchell list their perusual. But when they did, it was page one news. Lindsay immediately sided with Scotto. A City Hall "spokesman" told the New York *Times:*

"The mayor has had no information about the allegations reported in the *Congressional Record,* but it has been the city's experience during the past three-and-a-half years [the Lindsay regime] that, under the leadership of Mr. Scotto, his union has engaged in numerous projects for the benefit of the working people of the city and especially the dramatic revitalization of the Brooklyn waterfront."

At the Justice Department, there was only contempt for Lindsay's claim. Experts noted that Scotto's criminal ties had been amply documented through the years. The son-in-law of the late Anthony (Tough Tony) Anastasio, Scotto inherited control of the New York docks from his infamous kin. Information compiled by the New York Waterfront Commission,

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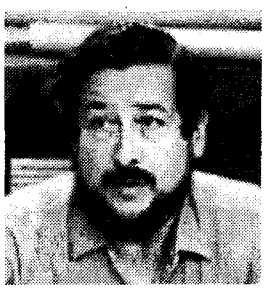
and repeatedly made available to Lindsay, has tied Scotto to the Mafia.

"There is no way in the world that Lindsay could have been surprised by the Justice Department's disclosure," said one government expert. "Apparently, Lindsay feels that Scotto's support is worth temporary political embarrassment. We'd sure like to know what deal he and Scotto have made."

Hess' Unholy Alliance

Karl Hess, Barry Goldwater's ex-speechwriter-turned "anarchist"-hippie, has been embarrassing his old conservative friends lately. The most recent incident involved 19-year-old New Jerseyite Donald Meinshausen, who had been prepared to give testimony on the Students for a Democratic Society before the House Committee on Internal Security (formerly HCUA).



HESS

Meinshausen had good conservative credentials. A supporter of Barry Goldwater in 1964 and a member of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom organization, Meinshausen infiltrated SDS and has been turning over voluminous information on the radical-left group to the HCIS for approximately a year. When the committee began holding hearings on SDS several weeks ago, Meinshausen was scheduled to offer public testimony about the SDS convention at Chicago. But somehow, something went awry.

As Meinshausen walked into the front office of HCIS the day he was to take the stand, alert committee staffers saw that he was clutching a surprise typewritten statement. Asked the nature of the document, Meinshausen dashed through the front office into the hearing room. Upon being approached by a staff member and asked to return to the front office for consultation, Meinshausen instead chose to confer with Hess. According to committee staffers, Hess appeared to be giving advice to the young man. Then, rather than returning to the front office, Meinshausen waited in the hearing room, apparently still expecting to testify.

When he finally realized that his weird performance had killed his chances to take the stand, Meinshausen, with Hess hovering over his shoulder, read the press his statement, an odd concoction of New Left and New Right rhetoric, mixed with heavy doses of New Hess.

Meinshausen vowed in his prepared remarks that he was not a Marxist but a follower of Thomas Jefferson, Daniel Webster, Henry Thoreau and Barry Goldwater. Suggesting that HCIS members were "inquisitors" for probing the SDS, Meinshausen argued that he had learned of a far more dangerous organization than this leftist group: the United States government. In the "cause of the defense of freedom," Meinshausen argued, the United States has "aided tyrants in Greece, Spain and in Viet Nam and has exploited and oppressed people at home and abroad."

While Hess flatly denies he wrote the Meinshausen speech, the philosophy is definitely New Hess. Hess, furthermore, is known to have met frequently with young Meinshausen before he was scheduled to testify and repeatedly urged him not to play an "informer's" role in regard to SDS.

Hess, moreover, appeared at the SDS hearing to encourage Meinshausen to issue his statement, remarks which embarrassed the committee and diverted press attention from other valuable testimony.

Hess' friends feel he has gone off the deep end politically. While Goldwater's former ghost writer elects to say that his radical position stems from his opposition to the federal government, nevertheless, he has clearly made common cause with the New Left, "Black Power" radicals and the Communists in his fight against Uncle Sam.

Hess openly acknowledges that he is now a member of the pro-Communist Students for a Democratic Society and he has been raising funds for the Black Panthers, whose leader, Bobby Seale, was only last week arrested by FBI agents for conspiracy to murder. The Panthers are also allied with the Communists, as evidenced by Panther Minister Eldridge Cleaver's recent gushing over the "revolutionary principles of Marxism-Leninism" in the September issue of *Ramparts,* a New Left publication that Hess himself likes to contribute to.

Aside from all this, Hess has recently taken to lauding the Communists in Viet Nam. In the August 1-11 issue of "The Quicksilver Times," an underground paper in Washington, D.C., Hess is quoted as saying: "I bought the idea that Uncle Ho was rapping on the door and about to come in. And then I started to read something about the NLF, for instance, and found that their political platform and their performance, too, was more on the side of giving power to the people than the Republicans ever thought of being, despite all their rhetoric."

(One wonders whether Hess believes "giving power to the people" includes the NLF's systematic slaughter of government officials, its constant shelling of defenseless cities or its mass executions of 3,000 Hue villagers—men, women and children—in the first Tet offensive in 1968.)

Thus, while Hess still insists his main goal is to reverse the flow of power to the central government in Washington, it is hard for conservatives to see how his unholy alliance with the totalitarian left can achieve the freedom he professes to believe in.

Will GOP Win in Virginia?

After two close, bruising primary election fights, Virginia's Democratic party is in real danger of losing the governor's mansion for the first time in history to Republican Linwood Holton in November. Holton, who ran a strong race for governor four years ago, will face William Battle, who won a narrow run-off victory on August 19 over State Sen. Henry Howell for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Moderate Republican Holton's chances of winning the November election are enhanced by several important factors, in addition to the obvious one that the Democratic primary fights have left, perhaps permanently, a broad scar.

The Democrats have nominated a slate of candidates which is liberal from top to bottom. Although Battle received a good number of conservative votes in the run-off against Howell, who is generally regarded as more liberal, and the backing of Sen. Harry Byrd (D.-Va.), he can't count on retaining the loyalty of conservative voters through November. A close friend of the Kennedys, Battle managed the 1960 presidential election campaign of the late John F. Kennedy in Virginia. He supported Hubert Humphrey last fall, and has pledged to support the Democratic presidential nominee, whoever he may be, in 1972.

Although Battle claims to be a moderate, his credentials were sufficiently liberal to satisfy Virginia's three most prominent liberal Democratic politicians—former U.S. Rep. Pat Jennings, former Ambassador Murat Williams and former State Sen. Armistead Booth—all of whom warmly endorsed Battle in the run-off against Howell. Williams, Booth and Jennings managed the 1968 presidential campaigns in Virginia for Sen. Eugene McCarthy, Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Hubert Humphrey, respectively, and Booth ran against Harry F. Byrd Jr. for the Senate in 1966.

Partly because of these endorsements, Battle was able to defeat Howell in two of the state's three traditionally liberal Democratic strongholds: the 10th Congressional District in northern Virginia, and the 9th District in the far western corner of the state.

Battle's running mates for lieutenant governor and attorney general are also liberal Democrats who easily defeated more conservative challengers in primary contests. Hence it will be harder than ever this year to sell the Democratic ticket to the voters of Virginia—a state where conservatism and the Republican party have both been growing. Last November Richard Nixon polled a larger percentage of the vote in Virginia than in any other Southern state. The fact that he now resides in the White House and will actively campaign for Holton—as Holton campaigned for him—can't hurt the Republican gubernatorial nominee's chances.

One big problem which Holton faced was convincing the voters that he could effectively govern the state, despite the fact he has never held public office. But in nominating Bill Battle, who also has never been elected to public office before, the Democrats have deprived themselves of that key issue.

Still, in a state which has never elected a Republican governor and where the legislature will remain predominantly Democratic, Holton faces an uphill climb. The presence of two independent conservative candidates on the November election ballot will make that task all the more difficult. Although neither of the two can conceivably win the election, they may drain off enough votes to spoil Holton's chances.

• Sen. Harry Byrd (D.-Va.) is reported to be extremely nervous about the remarkable showing of Henry Howell in the gubernatorial primary. Although he came in second to Battle with 48 per cent of the vote, the liberal Howell ran so well that many politicos are convinced he will challenge the conservative Byrd in the Democratic senatorial primary next year.

In a primary contest, Byrd could easily lose. Battle barely defeated Howell, but that's because he managed to win both conservative and liberal support. Byrd, it is contended, could only rely on the conservative wing of Virginia's Democratic party—now rapidly on the decline. Unless Byrd decides to switch to the GOP, experts are predicting, he may very well meet his political doom in 1970.

Haynsworth Opposition Mounts

Conservatives last week applauded President Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement Furman Haynsworth, chief judge of the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals, to the U.S. Supreme Court. But liberals around the country immediately launched a campaign to prevent the South Carolinan's confirmation by the Senate.

HAYNSWORTH

Criticism came from a number of civil rights advocates, including Roy Wilkins, director of NAACP; Whitney M. Young Jr., executive director of the National Urban League; and Joseph L. Rauh Jr., vice chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action.

Rauh said in a statement that "this is the worst

For Your Information

Many of our readers, wanting to voice their criticism of the liberal bias in TV and radio news reporting, have asked us to whom they can direct their letters. A list of the presidents and news directors of the three major networks appears below:

American Broadcasting Co.
7 West 66th St.
New York, N.Y. 10023
President: Leonard H. Goldenson
Vice President for ABC News:
Robert T. Goldman

Columbia Broadcasting System
51 West 52nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10019
President: Frank Stanton
CBS News: Richard S. Salant

National Broadcasting Co.
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, N.Y. 10020
President: Gerald Adler
Vice President (News):
Donald Meaney

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possible time to appoint a hard-core segregationist" and predicted that the Leadership Conference on Civil Rights, of which he is general counsel, would oppose the nomination. The conference is composed of more than 100 organizations, including the NAACP.

The AFL-CIO has also joined the drive to block the conservative-minded jurist. AFL-CIO boss George Meany announced last week that his federation would actively fight Haynsworth's confirmation because the nominee's record "does not merit reward."

Meany's real reason for opposing Haynsworth, however, comes from the fact that Haynsworth has consistently ruled in favor of limiting the powers of the pro-union National Labor Relations Board and has taken other stands which run contrary to the interests of the AFL-CIO chieftains.

Particularly galling to Meany was Haynsworth's vote in the Darlington Manufacturing Co. case. In that case, the textile workers' union had won an election in the firm's Darlington, S.C., mill. Management of the company, a Deering-Milliken subsidiary, then closed down the plant. The fourth Circuit Court, with Haynsworth siding with the majority, ruled that the company had the right to close the plant whatever its motives, but the Supreme Court reversed this decision in 1965.

While Meany and Rauh are making noise, the anti-Haynsworth crowd is finding it difficult to get anybody to lead the fight in the Senate. Both civil rights and labor leaders have apparently abandoned the hope of using Teddy Kennedy to rally the opposition on the grounds that Teddy has been terribly compromised by the Chappaquiddick incident. At this moment, they appear to be turning to Senators Philip Hart (D.-Mich.) and Joseph Tydings (D.-Md.), who are on the 17-man Judiciary Committee.

Insiders are predicting, however, that Haynsworth will eventually be confirmed.

• Despite mounting opposition to Haynsworth in liberal circles, the South Carolinian is considered a moderate conservative. He has certainly been conservative in the area of labor relations, but his record on civil rights is hardly "hard-core segregationist," as Joseph Rauh contends. More recently, for instance, he directed a school board to come up with "some minimal, objective timetable for faculty desegregation," and he has ruled that freedom-of-choice desegregation plans for public school are "acceptable only if the choice is free in the practical context of its exercise."

While he dissented when his court held that a federally aided private hospital must desegregate, he also found that a nominally private county dental society was so tied in with government that it had a duty to admit a Negro dentist.

In the area of law enforcement, Haynsworth has generally held a conservative viewpoint. He has favored granting the police more power in seizing evidence and seems to support limiting the restrictions placed by the Supreme Court on the use of confessions.

• Haynsworth can be expected to be closely questioned on his ties with Carolina Vend-A-Matic Co., of which he was once vice president. Vend-A-Matic's receipts from Deering-Millikin plants are about $100,000 yearly. When the case involving Darlington, a Deering-Milliken subsidiary, came before his court in 1963, Haynsworth, before any ruling had been announced, resigned as Vend-A-Matic's vice president. On Nov. 15, 1963, the appeals court ruled 3 to 2 in favor of Darlington, with Haynsworth in the majority. Liberal senators are expected to press Haynsworth on a possible conflict-of-interest issue here and ask him if he owned stock in the Vend-A-Matic Co. at the time he made his decision.

Daley Hacks Indicted

A federal grand jury has indicted three minions of Chicago Richard Daley on charges of vote fraud in last year's balloting. Indicted were party workers Thomas F. Connon, John J. Janow and Wilma K. Burns, all of whom are employed by Daley's city administration.

Connon and Janow are employed—appropriately enough—by the Bureau of Sewers. Mrs. Burns is a policewoman.

U.S. Attorney Thomas A. Foran, a Democrat who has tangled with the Daley regime on occasion, said the indictments were based on investigations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The federal probe is continuing, Foran said.

Connon and Janow are accused of conspiring to pay persons to vote. They are charged with soliciting others to act as runners to bring Skid Row bums from Madison Street flop houses to the polling place.

According to the indictment, after the derelicts had registered, Connon and Janow would pay the runners, who in turn would pay the newly registered "voters." Mrs. Burns was accused of paying persons to vote in another part of the city.

Black GOPer Speaks Out

Mayor Robert Blackwell of Highland Park, Mich., the second-highest-ranking elected black Republican in the country, paid a visit to the Nation's Capital recently to attend the National Urban League Conference at the Statler-Hilton Hotel. While most of the speakers at the conference were content to criticize the Nixon Administration, Blackwell was critical of the critics.

BLACKWELL

"Nixon isn't doing too well, from the standpoint of the black community," he told reporters from *Human Events*. "Whitney Young blasted him this morning. But I think it's time for all of these groups, like the NAACP and the Urban League, to start coming up with programs instead of criticism."

A former liberal Democrat and president of a United Auto Workers Union local, Blackwell has found his philosophy moving sharply to starboard in recent years—despite evidence of residual liberalism and occasional calls for a "massive" federal spending program.

Blackwell is tough on the militants and is big on law enforcement. He calls James Forman's demands for "reparations" from the churches "idiotic" and discounts the strength of black militants like Eldridge Cleaver and H. Rap Brown. "They represent a handful of people," he declared. "The news media are responsible for blowing them up out of proportion."

A "law and order" campaigner himself, he sees his job as "providing security for my neighbors," and his criticism of the current court systems' deliberate leniency toward criminals could have been uttered by Chief Justice Warren Burger. "As fast as we pick up a juvenile, he's out on bail," Blackwell complains. Yet, he adds, "most crime is committed by black juveniles between the ages of 14 and 24. This is a lawless element beholden to no one, creating havoc."

Highland Park's top elected official has even expressed hostility toward such devices as civilian review boards, which he sees as a means to hamper law enforcement. "The black community," he stresses, "must recognize that *they* are the victims of most crime; they must stop screaming 'police brutality.'"

Blackwell's trend toward conservatism doesn't end there. He can't see why the government is subsidizing farmers not to grow while people are reportedly going hungry. "Farmers should operate on a free market basis, not subsidized," he maintains. And he would also like to "eliminate welfare programs with their federal bureaucracies" through the adoption of Dr. Milton Friedman's proposal for a negative income tax.

Further proof that Blackwell has come a long way from his UAW days was his comment on union involvement in politics: "Government is too stringent with business and too lax with the unions. Most blacks are waking up to the fact that unions are taking them down the primrose path."

Mayor Blackwell was not politically inclined when he first arrived in the Detroit area by way of Washington, D.C. (he was born in Mississippi). He became involved in union politics and was "basically a Democrat." While in law school, he was urged to run against Rep. Charles Diggs as a Republican in 1960. He ran, in his words, as an "un-Republican leftist," mainly on the issue that Southerner Lyndon Johnson would be a heartbeat away from the presidency if John F. Kennedy were to win.

He was photographed extensively with then Vice President Richard Nixon but, as he recalls, the party leaders had him keep quiet about his political philosophy.

Not so any more. Today, Blackwell's political views are well attuned to the Republican philosophy—and he may just be the one to prove that Republicanism has more to offer the Negro than the paternal welfarism of the Democrats.

Leftist Lawyer 'Defends' Lynching

Radical lawyer William Kunstler is getting major play in the mass media these days—*Life* magazine, the David Frost TV show, the New York *Times*, etc.—and the media normally portray him as the super-champion of civil rights. Young blacks, says *Life*, have learned to trust this white man because of Kunstler's nearly 10 years of close involvement with civil rights, "from Martin Luther King and the Freedom Riders in the South to Malcolm X and H. Rap Brown."

KUNSTLER

Subsidized by anonymous donors, Kunstler is considered by objective observers to be one of the most sought-after lawyers in the country. As a member of the Law Center for Constitutional Rights, he also forms part of a team of lawyers that will defend the "Chicago 8," the New Left group (Tom Hayden, Bobby Seale, etc.) that has been charged with conspiring to promote a riot at the Democratic National Convention.

While the press suggests that Kunstler is a stout, if radical, defender of civil liberties, the July 26 issue of the *Black Panther* reprinted a speech of Kunstler's which reveals he is not for extending civil liberties to everyone.

Like the Ku Klux Klan, which he professes to abhor, Kunstler actually defends lynch law when the fellow lynched happens to be a policeman.

Describing an incident in Plainfield, N.J., in 1967, Kunstler remarked in his speech: "One white policeman by the name of John Gleason moved into the central wards of Plainfield on Saturday afternoon. He marched down a street leading under a railroad underpass and then he shot a black man by the name of Bobby Lee Williams through the stomach. Bobby Lee Williams fell to the ground at this intersection near the railroad underpass. Gleason began to retreat out of the ghetto. He was followed by a crowd of black men and women. And a block and a half past the intersection he was stomped to death. In my opinion he deserved that death. . . .The crowd, justifiably, without the necessity of a trial and in the most dramatic way possible, stomped him to death. . . ."

Thus William Kunstler, champion of civil rights. Some legal experts are suggesting that Kunstler's amazing speech, delivered before a group of Black Panthers and SDS radicals in Oakland, could actually get him barred from practice. Lawyers are required to uphold the law and because he has seemed to urge or condone "lynch justice" under certain circumstances some attorneys believe there are grounds for stopping Kunstler from practicing law.

REPRINTS AVAILABLE

"The Alchemists in Our Public Schools" by Roger A. Freeman, an article which appeared in the July 26 issue of **Human Events**, is now available as a reprint. Prices: 35¢ each; 10 for $3; 50 for $12.50; 100 for $25; 500 for $100. Also available is the two-page article by Al Capp, **"Harvard's Tragedy: Too Arrogant . . . Then Too Cowardly."** Single copies 30¢; 10 for $2.50; 50 for $10; 100 for $15.

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What's Become of 'Arsenal of Democracy' Idea?

By BARRY GOLDWATER

Whatever became of that proud phrase which described America as the "arsenal of democracy"?

This question was raised recently by a friend who dates back to World War II and the time when this nation quickly mobilized sufficient technology, initiative and true grit to overcome the munitions-making power of the combined Axis nations.

Ironically, the "arsenal of democracy" was the military-industrial complex of its day. It was a combination of industrial and military might dedicated to the cause of mankind, just as the MIC today is dedicated to the cause of freedom.

There is one important difference. Because of the great wave of pacifism and anti-war sentiment which swept this nation in the wake of World War I, the arsenal of democracy had to be built almost from scratch in the late 1930s and early 1940s.

Like France, Britain and many other countries, we had become enthralled with a vision of world peace which had no basis in reality. We had entered into disarmament negotiations and plagued the manufacturers of armaments with investigating committees which insisted on labeling some of our finest industrial entities as "merchants of death."

We were so poorly equipped when the Japanese pulled their sneak attack on Pearl Harbor that we had to train some of our American troops with imitation tanks and wooden guns.

The experience this nation went through in the early days of World War II led many public officials to claim that we had at last learned our lesson and that never again would this country be caught short in the area of military preparedness.

Except for a temporary and quickly corrected lapse in 1950 when the Korean War broke out, we have indeed maintained our strength at a level adequate to discourage any totalitarian aggressors.

Now, however, many misguided proponents of disarmament are attempting to capitalize on America's disillusionment with the long, tiresome and costly war in Viet Nam to mount a broad-gauged attack on the military which is reminiscent of the old merchants-of-death days. The attack is a subtle one which utilizes valid reasons for complaint and attempts to use them as justification for opposing almost every item of defense expenditure.

It stands to reason that there are many things which need correcting in the whole area of military procurement. No operation of this magnitude could possibly function without many expensive flaws. There is ample reason to question some types of expenditures and some procurement procedures which lead to waste and inefficiency.

This obvious fact is well understood by President Nixon and Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird. They have long been in the forefront of those who argue that the American taxpayer must receive more than he presently is getting for his tax dollar. However, they also understand that a public clamor for disarmament and for arbitrary reduction in defense expenditures could be extremely dangerous in today's world.

It must be thoroughly understood that the arsenal of freedom which we maintain is the most important factor in the security of 200 million American citizens. It also is freedom's share in the balance of power which exists in a world divided between East and West.

As such, we cannot afford to weaken it either through a deliberate policy of unilateral disarmament or an accidental policy brought on by unwise reductions in U.S. expenditures for military hardware and for purposes of research and development.

Defense systems today are so technical and sophisticated that this nation must keep abreast of developments in all fields, regardless of what it might cost. Nothing is more valuable than the security of the American people and the continued well-being of the free world. We cannot afford to endanger them by running the risk of allowing freedom's adversaries to score a scientific or technological breakthrough which might forever alter the balance of power in the favor.

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WILL BACK TO THE CAMPUS MEAN BACK TO BRAINWASHING?

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Youth Hurt by Minimum Wage

Each day the number of unemployed teen-agers grows, not because they have no desire to work, but because the federal minimum wage laws—more than any other event since the Depression—have destroyed so many of the opportunities that were once available to them.

This is the conclusion of researchers for the National Federation of Independent Business following an analysis of 57,932 replies during the first six months of a 1969 field survey. The data from this survey indicates that 500,585 jobs that were formerly open to teen-agers were wiped out of existence by the 1966 wage/hour act.

Prior to this act 38 per cent of the nation's 5.1 million small firms employed teen-agers. Since the law was enacted the total has fallen by nearly one half, and a full 41 per cent of the employers give the minimum wage law as the reason for this reduction.

At the same time, the survey indicates that more and more teen-agers are engaged in a fruitless search for employment. Earlier in the year 12 per cent of the employers who no longer employ teen-agers gave lack of applicants as the reason: By the end of June this figure had fallen to 10 per cent.

Although a government tax incentive program has been set up to try to overcome this problem, the plan has proved to be impractical for the small business community while providing a bonanza for big business. Latest reports indicate that only three out of seven teen-agers working under the federally financed apprenticeship programs are in small business, even though 60 per cent of the private jobs that exist today are in the small business sector.

A California industrial supply operator who has had to drop teen-agers comments: "A great deal of benefit would be derived for employe and employer alike by a workable program in vocational schooling. We need young people but can't meet the government training requirements. At the present time the only way we can train new people is on-the-job training at full wages. This holds us back because of the time involved and lack of experience."

This and many other similar comments strongly indicate that while many businesses are willing to take the time to train inexperienced teen-agers in the hard realities of business, federal laws prevent it. As a result employers, teen-agers and the nation are hurt—and the cry for greater federal spending on job-training programs goes on.

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On-the-Scene Report

Why Biafrans Still Have Hope

By RICHARD BOCKLET

As the Nigerian civil war enters its third year, both sides are digging in for intensified fighting. Federal forces are pushing in on rebel territory on three major fronts. Backed by a large Russian-equipped army, Nigerian leader Lt. Gen. Yakubu Gowon promises "the rebellion will soon be over." He now controls 90 per cent of the territory that broke away in May 1967. Federal forces have taken one Biafran city after another, including the administrative center at Umahia and the former capital at Enugu. Biafra is surrounded and cut off from the sea. Only daily airlifts bring in food and arms.

But, as in the past, despite heavy odds, Biafra still can't be counted out. Early this year rebel leader Lt. Col. Odumegwu Ojukwu vowed: "to give up for us is a fate worse than death. Either Nigeria and her collaborators call off their mad ambition to deny 14 million people their rights and their lives, or we both prepare for a war of attrition." And summarized one Biafran spokesman to the writer on the current situation: "Nigerian troops occupy only large towns which are heavily garrisoned and a few important road junctions. We penetrate deep into Federal-held territory, ambush small convoys and harass enemy locations. Even in captured land, there is active resistance."

Casualty figures indicate heavy losses on both sides. Red Cross statistics for April show over 19,000 Biafrans wounded. According to Federal figures, in May, Lagos' hospitals alone treated over 9,000 casualties. After one intense battle, over 1,500 soldiers entered Lagos' wards in a 48-hour period.

Other signs of the conflict are apparent. Lagos, the Federal capital, is bustling with troops preparing for combat. Riding through the outskirts, only minutes from downtown, one can view the training in progress. On two trips to Lagos' Ikeja Airport, I watched large numbers of soldiers boarding transport planes for war zones.

Gen. Gowon is attempting to turn his Federal troops into a hard-fighting, 80,000-man force. The army is well stocked with small arms and ammunition from Great Britain; ultra-modern AK-40 automatic rifles and heavy vehicles from Russia. The air force—formerly trained by Egyptian pilots—now shows increasing capability after Soviet instruction. It flies a fleet of Russian MIGs and Ilyushin 28s.

The rebel force numbers between 30,000 and 40,000 troops, many still in their 'teens. But their planning and military ability compensate for the Federal troops' superior numbers. Biafrans wield French, Belgian, Italian and U.S.-made arms smuggled in among mercy flights. Its major supporter, France, sends guns through Libreville, Gabon, and Abidjan, Ivory Coast. (Both governments recognize the "Republic of Biafra," although they forbid arms flights.)

Newscaster Fulton Lewis III (holding mike) talks to a Nigerian POW captured in recent fighting. The Biafrans, while suffering heavy casualties, have nonetheless not become discouraged by the lengthy clash.

Red China is also a Biafra backer. Both arms and technical advisers are reportedly behind rebel lines, although this is denied by authorities. As one Biafran spokesman told me: "We are not and would not accept arms from Communist China. Make no doubt about it, we're in favor of the West."

Biafra produces its own hand grenades and various-sized land mines, popularly called *Ogbunigwe* or "large-number killers." Empty cartridge cases are refilled for small arms and mortar shells. Local "ammunition factories" make infantry and anti-aircraft rockets.

Lately, a new Biafran Air Force has been emerging. Frequent air raids on oil pipelines west of the Niger River harass Nigerian regulars and cause unrest to local inhabitants. Military airstrips at Benin—a major terminal in Mid-Western State—and Port Harcourt—a key southern oil and military supply center—have been recent bombing targets. Several Nigerian Air Force together with civilian planes were damaged in the attacks.

The best information available places the Biafran Air Force at around six Swedish-made Minicoms—about the same size as a Piper Cub—capable of carrying a dozen 76-mm rockets. The mastermind behind this operation is a 59-year-old Swedish air ace, Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen. He's reportedly now in rebel trrritory both training Biafrans and piloting some flights himself.

As rebels currently drive to recapture southern territory towards Port Harcourt, they feel their chances in the war are not so bleak as some observers state. This is what offers them hope:

• Despite the bitter two-year toll of thousands of deaths and casualties (starvation alone may claim upwards of one million if the war continues another 12 months), morale is high both among the armed forces and the civilian population. Whether justly or unjustly, Ibos in rebel territory fear torture or death if captured by Federal troops. Their will to persevere seems limitless.

• Not as highly motivated as Biafrans, Federal Nigerians could wither under the strain of prolonged conflict. In the Western State, riots over increased taxes for the war resulted in many injuries, even some deaths. Ordinary citizens—and government workers—grumble over sacrifices for the war effort. In one recent incident, people howled as their metropolitan bus was commandeered to shuttle troops to a war zone. This discontent pressures the Federal government to win quickly or to give in to a political settlement.

• Internationally, too, Biafrans feel time is on their side. Already growing segments of both government and private opinion in Washington, London, Paris, Stockholm and other Western capitals clamor for involvement in the interests of Biafra.

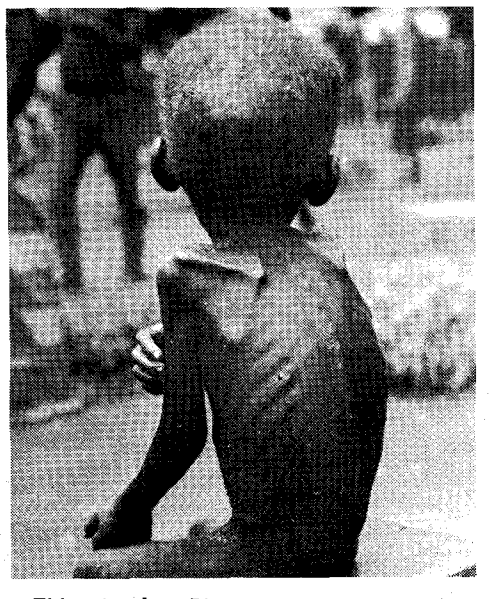
• Since President de Gaulle's resignation, French gun-running shipments have become even more frequent. Reports say other West European governments publicly or privately might join in arms delivery. As shipments increase, so does the intensity of Biafran thrusts.

• The more roads and towns that are captured, the more troops that are needed to garrison them. Battle lines are so vast that Federal forces are spreading themselves very thin. The southern front, for example, extends over 200 miles. And as soon as back-up troops fall below strength, rebel columns quickly engulf advance units.

• A guerrilla force called the Biafran Organization of Freedom Fighters (BOFF) shows signs of successfully establishing a resistance network behind Federal lines. Thoroughly screened and highly trained members act both as psychological and military agents. Their presence keeps Biafrans aware of active resistance and instills unease in Federal ranks. As underground agents, they funnel intelligence data to the Biafran commanders. They sabotage Federal military vehicles and communications lines and mine roads and railroad tracks.

In Owerri a BOFF unit so convinced government forces that the BOFF agents had been converted that the soldiers gave them guns. In short order, these weapons were used against Federal troops. BOFF operations place in jeopardy many areas that cannot be constantly policed or guarded by government forces. Missionaries 60 miles from Biafran positions have been told their safety from rebel guerrillas cannot be guaranteed. In coming months, BOFF will carry ever-increasing amounts of the thrust against government forces.

All in all, the outcome of this conflict that has repeatedly confounded political and military experts is still most uncertain.



This starving Biafran child is one of the untold millions of innocent victims of the Nigeria-Biafran conflict.

WILL YOU HELP US TURN THIS COUNTRY AROUND?

For forty hectic years the advocates of the welfare state have been working to turn this country upside-down. In one instance after another, American individualism has been sacrificed to political schemes for socializing the economy, controlling private lives, and increasing the powers and activities of the government. If the present decline of individual liberty continues unchecked, the prospects for the future of this country can only be bleak.

The basic reason for the continuing decline of liberty is really quite simple—most people do not understand what freedom is. Now the **Society for Rational Individualism** (SRI), a national educational foundation with members in 41 states, Canada and eight foreign countries, has undertaken a broad-ranging national program to explain explicitly to the American people how a free society would work, as a first step toward the actual creation of a truly capitalist America.

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Shortsighted Tax 'Reform' Bill

It's a 'lawyers' and accountants' relief act,' says one official

By HENRY HAZLITT

The tax "reform" legislation passed by the House on August 7, by the overwhelming margin of 394 to 30, has been hailed as the broadest and most comprehensive since the adoption of the federal income tax in 1913.

But its net effect, if it is eventually passed by the full Congress in substantially the form it passed the House, will be to work great economic harm.

The reform bill will not reduce but increase the inequities in our income tax system. It will greatly discourage new investment and economic growth. Instead of simplifying the income tax, it will enormously complicate it. (Edwin S. Cohen, one of the Treasury Department's top tax experts, has referred to the House bill as "the lawyers' and accountants' relief act of 1969.") Finally, in the light of the outlook for federal spending, the new bill must encourage inflation.

The legislative history of the bill is itself depressing. The printed hearing record runs to 15 large volumes. But the House members were given little time to familiarize themselves with the many complicated changes proposed.

The bill itself, 368 pages in length along with a 226-page report from the House Committee on Ways and Means and a 143-page supplemental report, were made available to members only three days before the final vote. The bill was debated only two days in the House, and considered under a closed rule which barred the offering of amendments from the floor. There was no opportunity for discussion in the press.

As a clear indication of the haste with which the legislation was considered even by the Ways and Means Committee, Rep. Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R.-N.J.) and others have pointed to the extraordinary noon session called by the committee on the day before the bill was scheduled for action on the floor because it had somehow "overlooked" seven million potential beneficiaries.

Even more astounding was the fact that these seven million persons were in the $7,000 to $12,000 annual income group, the so-called "middle-income" taxpayer. This oversight was quickly "corrected" by the committee, although the action cost the government $2.4 billion in anticipated lost revenue.

In a separate statement of his views in the Ways and Means Committee report, Rep. James B. Utt (R.-Calif.), one of the committee members, made some telling criticisms. The committee, he said, simply did another patchwork job. By trying to "delineate tax equity with needle-like precision," it made the law immensely more complex and onerous for the individual taxpayer than it already was. Tax simplification, he insisted, which should have been given No. 1 priority, was forgotten.

"It is certainly anomalous," added Mr. Utt, "to recommend passage of the surtax for a full year on the theory that we need additional revenues to reduce present severe inflationary problems while at the same time providing a tax decrease of nearly $2 billion. But this is precisely what the committee has done. . . .The revenue reductions in this bill will grow from nearly $2 billion in fiscal 1970 to nearly $7 billion in fiscal 1975, and this is bound to aggravate our problems with inflation. . . .Since any surplus we will realize is due to an excess of trust funds receipts over disbursements, the federal budget on a federal funds basis will continue to be in deficit."

Utt's criticisms were later reinforced by Secretary of the Treasury David M. Kennedy, who said that the reductions voted by the House "may go too far." If all the tax cuts from now through 1972 that the House voted actually went into effect, he added, the slash "could, perhaps, force retrenchment in important domestic programs" and "even increase the already severe inflationary pressures."

The statement did not mention that even since the tax cuts were passed by the House, the President had put forward his guaranteed income proposal which would add from $4 billion to perhaps $10 billion a year to government outlays and increase the inflation probability all the more.

The House bill does have a few good features. It cuts down what I feel are the excessive percentage depletion rate for gas and oil wells from 27.5 per cent to 20 per cent. It makes more widely available to individuals the privilege of averaging income over several years to reduce their average tax rate. It reduces the confiscatory top bracket personal income tax rate by steps from 70 per cent to 65 per cent. On earned income it limits the top personal income tax rate to 50 per cent. These top tax-rate changes will cause a negligible loss of revenue—if indeed they cause any such loss at all in the long run.

But in the main the new bill is a political measure which would increase the unfairness and the distinctive effects of our tax system.

The relief offered to individual income tax payers, particularly in the low-income brackets, is mainly at the expense of the already overtaxed corporations. In fact, three-fourths of the revenue increase from the bill comes from imposing higher taxes on corporations. Since dividends

Rep. James Utt (R.-Calif.) notes that the tax reform bill still hasn't alleviated the overall federal financial picture.

to owners are separately taxed, corporate income taxation is double taxation at best.

But one of the worst changes made in the bill is the repeal of the 7 per cent investment tax credit. If this credit served no other purpose, it mitigated the grossly excessive tax rates which can seize more than half a corporations' net earnings.

The investment tax credit was intended by the Kennedy Administration as "a permanent part of our tax code," and not "a temporary remedy for recession." It may not have been the best way of encouraging corporate investment; it may have been better to allow faster depreciation write-offs. But what the new bill does is to lay more excessive taxes precisely on the most productive elements in the nation, to penalize the sources of employment, to penalize precisely the investment essential to more efficiency, productivity and economic growth, and to encourage consumption spending by individuals. This is done for the immediate political reception but it would be hard to imagine a tax system more shortsighted.

The new tax bill grew out of the "discovery" that 154 persons with adjusted gross incomes of $200,000 or more pay no taxes. This was treated as a prima facie outrage demanding immediate rectification.

What was overlooked was that the figure applied to *gross* incomes, and not to *net* incomes. It was found that most of these people achieved nontaxability by listing deductions. The largest item in these deductions was charitable contributions. In other words, the individuals did not have the income to be taxed, because they had given it away.

But because of all the howling over these 154 persons, the House bill severely limits and cuts down the deductions for charitable contributions. This means that the museums, art galleries, colleges, hospitals, churches, research foundations and other recipients will get considerably less. Will the taxpayer then be asked to support them directly?

One admittedly questionable method by which individuals can reduce or escape taxation is by the purchase of tax-exempt bonds. But the straightforward and honorable way for Congress to deal with this would be to propose a constitutional amendment prohibiting any further issuance of tax-exempt bonds by the states and localities.

Instead, the new bill forces a breach of faith by blandly taxing the income from "tax-exempt" bonds which have already been sold by the states and cities at a price premium over taxable bonds bearing the same interest rate. By doing this the House has not only put the whole status of existing and future tax-exempt bonds into doubt, but raised basic misgivings about governmental morality and good faith.

The one-sidedness of the new bill is particularly glaring in its still harsher treatment of capital gains.

The bill increases from six months to 12 months the period during which an asset must be held if the receipts from its sale are to be treated only as long-term gains subject to lower tax rates. But the highest tax even on long-term capital gains is no longer to be 25 per cent; it will be one-half the tax rate on regular income, and so can rise to 35 per cent to taxpayers in the highest brackets.

The attitude of successive Administrations and Congresses toward capital gains has been hypocritical, a cynical heads-I-win-tails-you-lose treatment of the taxpayer. If Congress really believed, as it professes to, that net short-term capital gains are justly treated as a full addition to ordinary income, then it would agree that net short-term capital losses should be deductible in full against the same year's ordinary income.

Or if it is right that half of all net long-term capital gains in a given year should be added to that year's ordinary income and taxes as such, as they are, then half of all net long-term capital losses in a given year should be deductible against that year's ordinary income. But no politician even mentions any such even-handed treatment.

As a result of the inflation of the last 36 years, people have been paying taxes on "capital gains" that are in fact non-existent.

Suppose you bought stock or real estate for $10,000 in 1939 and sold it for $26,400 today. You would be taxed for a capital gain of $16,400. Actually, as the cost of living has also risen 164 per cent in this period, you would have achieved no real capital gain at all. Your $26,400 would buy no more than $10,000 bought in 1939.

There are at least a dozen different possible reforms of the capital gains tax, any one of which would make it less one-sided. I suggest we begin with this one: When a taxpayer sells shares or a piece of property held over a long period, he should be permitted to calculate his real gain (or loss) by deflating his nominal money gain against the increase in the official price index since the year in which he originally acquired the property.

To expect this is probably utopian. But is it even utopian to hope that at least a few of the abuses in the House tax bill can be corrected in the Senate?

Congressmen Take Issue With New Tax Plan

Several members of the House Ways and Means Committee had strong objections to some provisions of the Tax Reform Act of 1969. Below are excerpts from a joint statement by Representatives George Bush (R.-Tex.) and Rogers C.B. Morton (R.-Md.):

"In a well-intentioned effort to correct obvious abuses in the real estate investment field, we fear that [the committee] lost sight of the national interest. In our view, we should not be cutting back on the real estate incentives built into our tax system. . . .The proposed revisions. . . which will affect present capital gains treatment on real estate will possibly inhibit investment in real estate at a time when investment should be encouraged. . . .

"Many foundations have abused their tax-exempt privilege and increased scrutiny by the Internal Revenue Service can cut down on abuses. However, we oppose the 7.5 per cent tax on these organizations. The theory of pluralism should be encouraged, not discouraged. Private philanthropy is more innovative than government. It can move more quickly and it is more imaginative. By imposing this tax we are simply cutting down on the volume of good the private sector can do. We should be moving away from centralization but, alas, by this tax we take one more step toward it.

"The limitations on gifts of books, papers and art at appreciated value will hurt our libraries, universities and art galleries. People won't give as much with the removal of the full incentive. And so, once again, through changing valid incentives to charitable giving, we are moving toward reliance on Washington: 1. Reliance to educate. 2. Reliance to take care of the poor. 3. Reliance to construct buildings for educational and charitable purposes."

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Will Supreme Court Reverse Senator's Victory?

Goldwater vs. Ginzburg: The 'Fact' Magazine Case

By JAMES BOPP

"1,189 Psychiatrists Say Goldwater Is Psychologically Unfit to be President!" screamed the front cover of *Fact* magazine on Oct. 1, 1964. Inside, Sen. Barry Goldwater, the Republican nominee for President of the United States, was described as – among other things– trigger-happy, unsure of his manhood and paranoid.

A year later, after suffering his massive defeat for the presidency, Goldwater sued *Fact,* its publisher-editor, Ralph Ginzburg, and its managing editor, Warren Boroson. The case came to trial in May 1968 and, after five weeks of testimony, the jury found the defendants guilty of malicious libel and awarded Goldwater $75,000 in punitive damages.

Ginzburg immediately took his case to the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York. But he again lost as the Appeals Court, in July of this year, unanimously ruled to uphold the lower court decision.

Still seeking vindication, Ginzburg has now appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, a court not noted in the past for its hard stand in libel cases, particularly those involving "public figures."

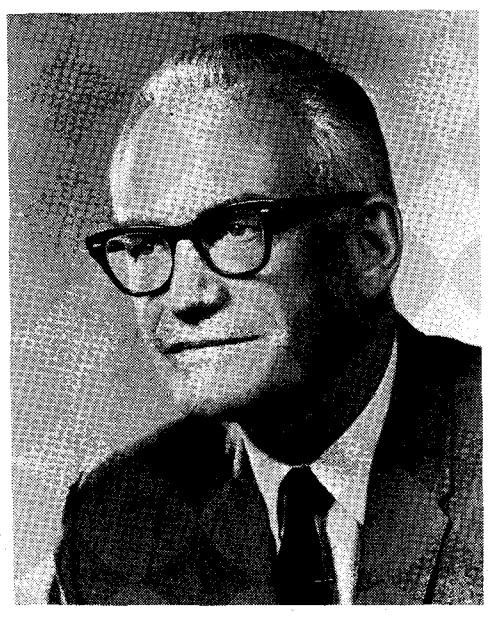
If the court agrees to take the case, Ginzburg may not just be banking on its previous pattern of permissiveness to acquit him, but on the associations he has with Justice William O. Douglas. Douglas has written for pay for Ginzburg's latest publication, *Avant Garde,* and in 1963 he voted with the minority when the court upheld Ginzburg's conviction on pornography charges. Because of these associations, there will be a clamor in Congress if the court agrees to hear the appeal that Douglas remove himself from the case or face impeachment for conflict of interest.

Ginzburg, while just lately gaining a reputation for character assassination, is well known as a "pornographer for profit." The 1963 conviction was for sending obscene literature through the U.S. mails and he was fined $42,000 and sentenced to five years in prison. The disputed offensive material was Ginzburg's now-defunct magazine, *Eros,* a book, *The Housewife's Handbook on Selective Promiscuity* and a leaflet entitled "Liaison, The Biweekly Newsletter of Love." Ginzburg is currently out on $10,000 bond as he tries to have his five-year sentence reduced.

While all this was being litigated, Ginzburg was sharpening his hatchet for the "Goldwater issue" of *Fact.* The first article—carrying Ginzburg's byline—was billed as a "psychobiography" of Goldwater and purported to show that the Arizonan was mentally ill; the second article—carrying Boroson's byline—was intended to support the first with selected quotations from psychiatrists' responses to a "questionnaire."

In both the preparation and writing of these articles, the judges in the appellate court later maintained, Ginzburg's conduct demonstrated a "predetermined and preconceived plan to malign the senator's conduct."

The events which culminated in the publication of the September-October issue of *Fact* began during the week of the July 1964 Republican National Convention. Ginzburg and Boroson



Barry Goldwater, left, and convicted pornographer Ralph Ginzburg have been battling in the courts over the Fact magazine story which alleged that the senator was unfit to be President. Goldwater has won earlier decisions but Ginzburg is seeking a reversal from the Supreme Court.

were so displeased at Goldwater's nomination for the presidency that they eagerly sought to alert the American people to what they conceived were the great dangers of a Goldwater presidency.

Boroson thereupon began to research "every scrap of information" relevant to a Goldwater "psychobiography," which Ginzburg would actually write, while Ginzburg began to prepare the second article by polling psychiatrists across the land on their opinions of Goldwater.

Before any of the research or the polling got under way, Boroson sent a letter to Walter Reuther which foreshadowed the intriguing way in which the Ginzburg-Boroson duo would try to scientifically prove that Goldwater was, well, cuckoo. Wrote Boroson:

> "I'm writing an article for *Fact* about an old enemy of yours—Barry Goldwater. It's going to be a psychological profile, and will say, basically, that Goldwater is so belligerent, suspicious, hot-tempered, and rigid because he has deep-seated doubts about his masculinity. . . ."

In the blunt opinion of the appellate court, this letter indicated that "[the defendants] had decided to asperse Sen. Goldwater's character on preconceived psychiatric or psychological grounds of their own fabrication."

Boroson's research was later described by the appellate court as "highly selective. Derogatory statements about Sen. Goldwater were marked, but complimentary statements were not, *even though they occurred within the same paragraph and even though they qualified the damaging statements"* (emphasis added).

It was on the basis of this curious research that Ginzburg decided to write his "psychobiography" of Goldwater.

Meanwhile, Ginzburg, using Boroson's name, was mailing his own "objective" questionnaire to a list of psychiatrists, asking for their comments on the question: "Do you believe Barry Goldwater is psychologically fit to serve as President of the United States? ( ) No ( ) Yes." The letter accompanying the questionnaire read in part:

> "We would appreciate, first your indicating whether you think Goldwater is stable enough to serve as President by checking the appropriate box on the enclosed sheet of paper. We would also appreciate any remarks you might care to make concerning Goldwater's general metal stability, insofar as you are able to draw inferences concerning it from his public utterances, his political viewpoints, and whatever knowledge you may have of his personality and background. Does he seem prone to aggressive behavior and destructiveness? Does he seem callous to the downtrodden and needy? Can you offer any explanation of his public temper-tantrums and his occasional outbursts of profanity? Finally, do you think that his having had two nervous breakdowns has any bearing on his fitness to govern this country?

Ginzburg, clearly, could have made a wonderful career in the Old West as a "hanging judge." The kangaroo court questions were so biased that Burns W. Roper, described by the appellate court as "an expert poll-taker," termed the poll "loaded" and "slanted."

Aside from the responses to the biased poll, Ginzburg had little information on which to base his allegations.

Ginzburg's only basis for saying flatly that Goldwater had had two "nervous breakdowns" were two interviews of Mrs. Barry Goldwater conducted by Alvin Toffler, one published in the December 1959 issue of *Pageant* magazine, the other in the May 1964 issue of *Good Housekeeping.* Ginzburg later admitted under oath that the expression "nervous breakdown" had no precise meaning when used by laymen, and that he had simply assumed a mental collapse without attempting to find out what Mrs. Goldwater had meant. Mrs. Goldwater actually was referring to two instances in the late 1930s when the senator had suffered extreme physical exhaustion from working night and day without rest.

Goldwater's skilled attorney, Roger Robb, recently confirmed by the Senate to a vacancy on the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, presented voluminous testimony demonstrating beyond the quibble of a doubt that Goldwater had definitely not suffered from any "nervous breakdowns" and, in fact, was in the pink of health.

As part of the evidence, Robb introduced into the record medical reports on Goldwater that had been compiled by the military over 37 years. The military examinations were crucial, for the jury found it difficult to believe that the Air Force would have permitted Goldwater to fly jets and rise to the rank of major general if he had really had a case history of suffering from "nervous breakdowns." Goldwater's entire medical background, said Robb, had been available to Ginzburg had he sought it.

The appellate court, moreover, was even more damning of Ginzburg. They contended that Ginzburg reported Goldwater's two alleged nervous breakdowns "despite the fact that he knew, from statements in the press that had come to his attention, that Sen. Goldwater, Mrs. Goldwater, Dr. Leslie Kober of Phoenix, Ariz., Sen. Goldwater's personal physician for many years, and Harry Rosenzweig, an intimate and life-long friend of the senator, all denied that Sen. Goldwater had ever had 'a nervous breakdown' in the medical sense of the phrase."

Aside from ignoring such niceties as facts in regard to Goldwater's alleged "nervous breakdowns," non-psychiatrist Ginzburg then tried to suggest that Goldwater was suffering from paranoia. The dictionary describes this affliction as a "chronic mental disorder characterized by systematized delusions of persecution and of one's own greatness, sometimes with hallucinations." Seemingly obsessed with the idea, Ginzburg hammered home the "paranoid" theme:

". . .he [Goldwater] shows unmistakable symptoms of paranoia. . . ."

". . .In fact, the senator's political career sounds like a continuous paranoid nightmare—he is repeatedly 'knifed in the back' by his friends."

"Goldwater's proneness to engage in public name-calling fits into the mold of a paranoiac who tends to see issues in terms of people. . . ."

Goldwater's philosophy, Ginzburg maintained, consisted of the ignorance of Grant, the totalitarianism of the Ku Klux Klan and the paranoia of Huey Long.

The article concludes with:

> "In the context of Barry Goldwater's personality, this is not a call for an impossible victory [over communism]. . . .It is a fantasy of a final conflagration, the twilight of the gods, in which he—and the whole hostile world—will heroically play out the last act of the Human Drama. If it sounds like the death-fantasy of another paranoiac woven in Berchtesgaden and realized in a Berlin bunker not long ago, it is no surprise."

The appellate court emphasized that Ginzburg's conclusions in the published article "were never evaluated by any expert in the field of psychiatry or reviewed by anyone else on the staff of *Fact.* He attempted to explain this temerity by testifying that he had taken two college courses in psychology, and had read various books on the subject which had aided him in his evaluation."

In an attempt to add more credibility to his own non-expert evaluation, Ginzburg referred to mysterious other people, including persons close to Goldwater, who had supposedly reached the same conclusions as the author. For example, the article states:

"Many people around Goldwater think he needs a psychiatrist—probably not because they realize how sick he is—but because of the daily symptoms of hostility he manifests. . . ."

When Ginzburg was asked under oath to identify those "people around Goldwater," he was unable to name a single person.

Another theme throughout Ginzburg's "psychobiography" was that Goldwater

Continued on page 14

Mr. Bopp, a senior at the University of Indiana, has spent the summer as a journalism intern at Human Events.

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The Heavy Hand of the FDA

By JAMES JACKSON KILPATRICK

Let me come back to the landmark Panalba case, if I may, because this is important. Some of the largest issues of political philosophy come down to us here in capsule form. It would be hard to find a controversy that more clearly defines a difference in "liberal" and "conservative" points of view.

Panalba is an anti-biotic drug product developed by the Upjohn Co. and first marketed in 1956. It is known professionally as a "combination," because it combines, in its most familiar form, 125 milligrams of novobiocin with 150 milligrams of tetracycline. The drug has been widely used, both here and abroad, in the treatment of bronchitis, pneumonia, and middle ear infections.

The U.S. Food and Drug Administration, acting upon the recommendation of certain expert panels, now is seeking to ban the use of Panalba and other combinations. In the polite phrase, these drugs would be "withdrawn from the market." In actual fact, the FDA is undertaking to say to all physicians: Thou shalt not use thy own medical judgment; thou shalt not prescribe combinations.

In this autocratic venture, the FDA is relying at bottom upon the commerce clause of the Constitution. In the field of public health, the clause historically has been invoked in two ways only. One has to do with fraud, the other with safety.

No question of fraud arises in the matter of Panalba; the tablets contain what they say they contain. The experience of thousands of doctors would indicate that Panalba works.

That leaves the question of safety. If it could be demonstrated that the combinations are a serious danger to health, nothing more would remain to be said: Of course their use should be banned.

The FDA does not go that far. Under the law, Commissioner Herbert Ley might have imposed an emergency suspension by declaring Panalba an "imminent" risk. He did not do this. His withdrawal order is based upon panel reports in which the advisory experts spoke of the "markedly restricted indications for use of novobiocin in light of its limited spectrum of usefulness, its high incidence of side effects, and the rapid emergence of resistant organisms."

The commissioner concluded from these reports "that there are significant medical hazards, without evidence of effectiveness, in the use of Albamycin-T and Panalba; that novobiocin is not the drug of first choice in any infection and is not indicated in any combination product; that Panalba and Albamycin-T should be withdrawn from the market. . . ."

If the order sticks, Upjohn would be deprived of $18 million in annual sales in the U.S. Upjohn is a big outfit and doubtless would survive; I shed no tears for Upjohn. But its product surely is property, and the Constitution says that no person shall be deprived of his property without due process of law. The company also would stand convicted, in effect, of selling a dangerous and ineffective drug.

Among the principles of due process are these: that a defendant is entitled to a public trial, that he is entitled to confront the witnesses against him, and that he is entitled to produce witnesses in his own behalf. But in the Panalba case, the FDA has refused to grant a hearing, and it was not until after the withdrawal order was entered that the FDA disclosed the identity of the 25 experts who served in secret on the review panels assigned to anti-infective drugs.

It turns out that virtually all the experts were professors of medicine, some of whom had published papers in opposition to combination drugs before they went on the panels. The juries thus were stacked and rigged. In several instances the "documentation" on which they returned their verdict was in part their own documentation. This is due process? Says who?

Twenty thousand doctors have been prescribing Panalba for 12 years. Certainly there have been reports of side effects, sometimes serious side effects. A company spokesman candidly surmises that there may have been a few deaths. This would be expected of any potent drug. But solid evidence of serious danger has yet to be adduced, subject to cross-examination.

What it comes down to is simply the opinion of these particular experts; and on this disputed point of medical judgment, the FDA would compel all doctors to be subject to them.

Liberals are entranced by the prospect. Conservatives are not.

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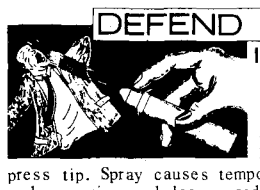
EYEGLASSES OF ILLUSION—"The latest theme of many columnists and educators is that the SDSers and other extremists on campus should tone down their protests, otherwise it will lead to repression from the right. The theme has a hollow ring. If those counselors are truly concerned with higher education, academic freedom, and the rest, they should demand an end to protests because the protests are illegal, anti-intellectual, ill-mannered, and extreme—not because of what might happen. For the fact is that repression is already here, not at some undefined place in the future. And it is left-wing repression which has convulsed college campuses, depriving moderates and conservatives of the opportunity to pursue their studies in the calm, reasonable atmosphere required for intellectual thought. To worry about a mythical wolf that might be lurking in an anonymous forest in an unknown country, instead of worrying about the real wolf at the door, is to view the world through eyeglasses of illusion."—From the Arizona *Republic*



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While obvious combat action in Viet Nam has received much publicity, undercover operations such as those carried out by the Green Berets are often cloaked in secrecy. This presents problems when such an incident as the *apparent "elimination"* of a double agent is brought to light.

Green Berets' Treatment Angers Veteran Officers

By Col. R. D. HEINL Jr.

"Likes winter sports, horses, brunettes and corny music. Quick and efficient, he has had little trouble with the system. With brains and a constant desire for improvement, he is assured a successful career in the Army."

That is how, in 1946, West Point classmates described Col. Robert Bradley Rheault (pronounced *"RAY-alt"*), the Viet Nam Green Beret commander whom the Army has charged with murder.

Today, those classmates who will talk at all (and they are few and say they know little) are unwilling to believe this dynamic, popular and (as predicted) highly successful colonel could ever sanction any action not in accordance with orders, let alone head a murder plot.

They are also indignant—bitterly so—at the way in which this utterly mystifying case is being handled. In the words of one officer, "the Army gratuitously announced only the most damning thing, and then shut up."

News reports that Col. Rheault and the other accused officers—all regulars carefully screened for the elite Special Forces—had been confined in maximum-security sweatbox cells at the Army's unsavory Long Binh stockade, deprived even of private toilet facilities, not only compounded the mystery but exacerbated the general indignation felt by Army officers here in Washington.

The fact commissioned officers are being treated by the Army in a fashion comparable to that of the worst "Brig Rat" while still, in the eyes of the law, presumed innocent, not only perverts military justice but, officers feel, represents an inexcusable failure of the Army in the "loyalty downward" to its people which the leadership manuals so emphasize.

The only bright spot in this aspect of the case has been the reported personal intervention by Army Chief of Staff Gen. William Westmoreland to allow the officers long-distance phone calls to their wives.

But, as one officer here said, "It shouldn't have required 'Westy' to do that for them."

Still another apparently irregular aspect of the handling of the affair (if statements by Mr. Gregory, civilian counsel for one of the accused officers, are correct) is that a formal pre-trial investigation was allowed to begin before the accused could obtain civilian lawyers.

The Army has stated they all had been assigned military counsel, but, in the circumstances, no soldier of experience—certainly not an officer of Col. Rheault's known judgment—would permit a process of this gravity to proceed against him without the added civilian legal horsepower to which he is entitled. (The Army confirmed on August 15 the pre-trial investigation—roughly similar to a grand jury proceeding—had been halted in mid-course until civilian counsel could be obtained.)

At its present stage, whatever that may be, the Green Berets case poses all questions and no answers.

Among these questions, perhaps the most central, is that of the involvement of the Central Intelligence Agency.

The Special Forces, as is well known, are in a sense truly paramilitary in that, although composed of officers and men of the Army, certain of their operations (some sources say the preponderance) are funded and directed by the CIA.

The question arises here—in what has been rumored to have been the execution of an enemy double agent—are these men soldiers or intelligence operatives? And, if the latter, is it fair (or in the national interest) to apply to intelligence agents in their murky work the scout's-honor uniform code of military justice?

One highly placed military source (professing, like everyone else, to know nothing but what he reads in the papers) called this "the most bewildering thing I have seen in my career." Then he paused and added:

"I am sure of one thing. We are not dealing with seven damned fools. One guy could go off his rocker, but not seven. It is inconceivable that these people did this unless they were confident they were acting in the interests of the United States."

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Are Federal Grants Funding Black Racism?

From the Allen-Goldsmith Report

Militant black racism and activism are being taught and propagated in summer ghetto classes financed with federal anti-poverty money.

These aggressive black courses are being given in programs conducted by the Neighborhood Youth Corps—which is administered by the U.S. Labor Department with funds provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity, the over-all anti-poverty agency.

That is the flat charge of Rep. William Scherle (Iowa), ranking Republican on the House Manpower subcommittee.

Scherle made this indignant accusation following a detailed study of a number of instructional manuals and outlines being used in these summer classes funded by the Youth Corps. Last year OEO allocated around $300 million for Youth Corps operations. This year $320 million is being asked.

Officially, the avowed intent of the Youth Corps is to train ghetto youths to obtain and hold jobs and to continue their education. Instead, Scherle asserts, heavy emphasis is being put on black racist indoctrination and agitation.

"The function of the Neighborhood Youth Corps," declared the outspoken legislator, "is to teach underprivileged youngsters how to get and hold jobs and to further their education. Nowhere in the concept of this program is there anything about conducting training sessions designed to spread racism and extremism. American taxpayers do not propose to have their hard-earned money spent for anything like that, particularly for idolizing and heroizing extremists and hate-mongers."

Singled out by Scherle as a graphic illustration of the reason for his denunciation is the summer program of the New York City Youth Corps, involving 35,000 youths, mostly blacks and Puerto Ricans. It is under the direction of the Regional Manpower Office of the Labor Department.

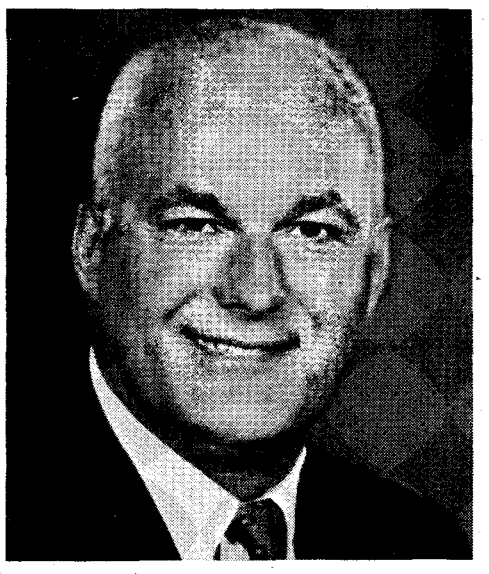
According to Scherle, officials of the Regional Office were unaware that the "curriculum" of the program called for Corpsmen and counselors to attend a so-called "Five-Day Black University" in Atlanta, from August 20-24.

This "university" is being staged by the National Association for African-American Education, headed by Preston Wolcox, militant black activist. In June he took part in a "School for Political Action" in New York City that featured a number of radical leaders.

Foremost among them was Tom Hayden, one of the founders of the revolutionary Students for a Democratic Society and a leader in numerous turbulent demonstrations and disorders.

Following Scherle's vigorous protest, officials of the Regional Office gave assurances that attendance at the Atlanta "university" would be cancelled.

These authorities also promised to make a complete review of the curriculum



Under prodding from Rep. William Scherle (R.-Iowa), the Labor Department has now ordered the removal of much of the obnoxious material mentioned in this article.

and training material of the summer program and to send copies of the new guides to Scherle.

The Iowa legislator approved that course, saying bluntly, "You will be well advised to junk all the racist stuff they have been using and start fresh from the beginning. There is no place for racism of any kind in a job training program, particularly one financed by American taxpayers."

Scherle's demand for a complete overhaul of the New York training material is based on the following evidence:

A 13-page brochure, titled "A Black Curriculum; An Outline for a Seven-Week Summer Course," specifies the following courses, reading, records and other instructional activities:

Reading: *American Negro Slave Revolts* by Herbert Aptheker, leading American Communist theoretician; *Letters from a Birmingham Jail* by Martin Luther King; *Muhammed Speaks; Malcolm Speaks; The New Abolitionists* by Howard Zinn of SNCC; *Selected Excerpts from Malcolm X*.

Film: "No Vietnamese Ever Called Me a Nigger"; Community Control; Newsreel and Report from Newark (memorial service for Malcolm X, with LeRoi Jones and James Baldwin); Black Panther Newsreel (activities and training of Panthers and an interview with Eldridge Cleaver, fugitive high Panther official last reported in Algiers denouncing the U.S. and advocating Marxist revolution).

Outline on Protests: Practices and Form of Protest; Student Protests; Community Protests—Welfare fights, control of schools, etc.; Anti-war Protests.

Black Heroes and Black Holidays: Classes to select and create a new national black holiday. Also to give a party honoring the choice, perhaps an event such as Nat Turner Day, H. Rap Brown Acquittal Day or Uhuru for Kenya Day.

Exercise: "When you go to Washington, D.C., expecting those crooks down there—and that's what they are—to pass some kind of civil rights legislation to correct a very criminal situation, what you are doing is encouraging the black man, who is the victim, to take his case to a court that is controlled by the criminal that made him the victim. It will never be solved that way."

The House Education and Labor Committee, of which Scherle's Manpower subcommittee is a part, is still twiddling its thumbs on the long pending bill to continue the anti-poverty program.

Rep. Carl Perkins (D.-Ky.),chairman, conducted more than four months of hearings that filled four large printed volumes of testimony at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars. But he has given no sign of doing anything about bringing the legislation to the full House for action.

OEO's proposed new budget calls for $2.18 billion, although Congress granted only $1.79 billion last year. The outlook now is that nothing will be done on this highly controversial issue until well after Labor Day.

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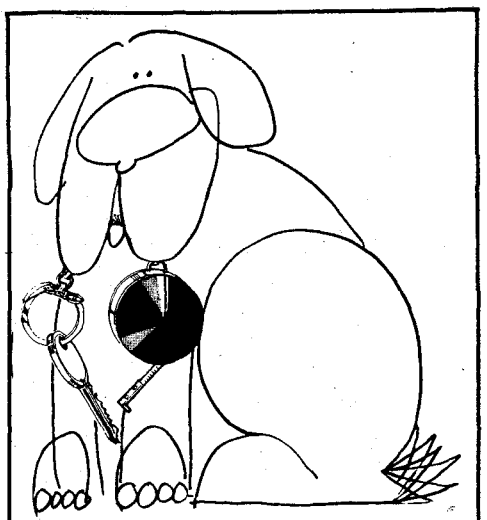

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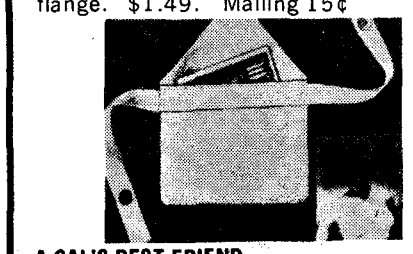

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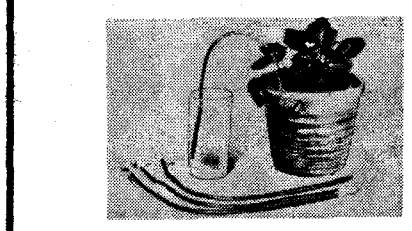

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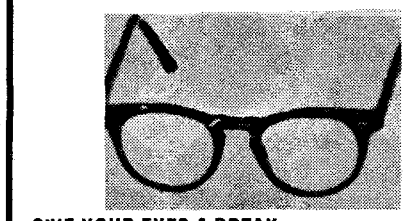

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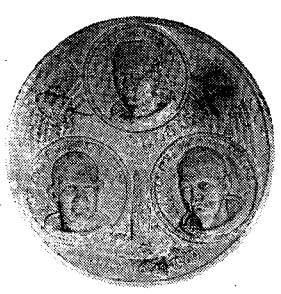

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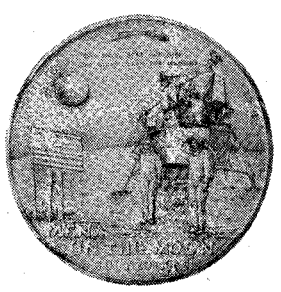

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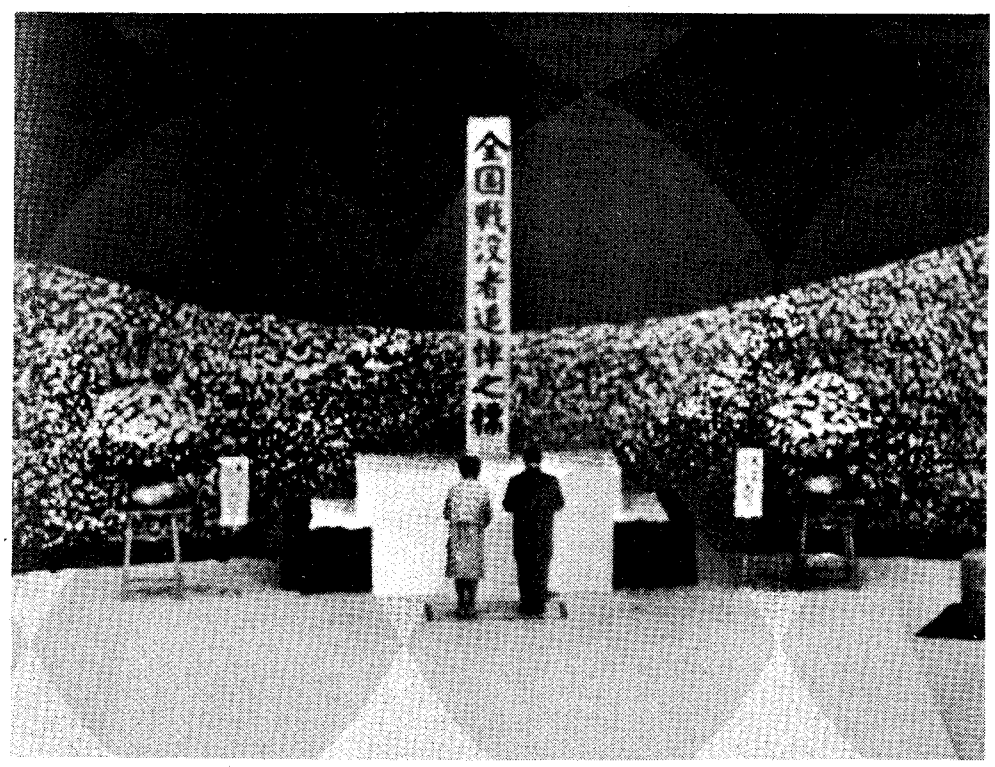

Emperor Hirohito and his wife stand in tribute to Japan's three million war dead during ceremonies marking the 25th anniversary of the end of the war. The Okinawa campaign was one of the war's fiercest, with over 110,000 Japanese and 12,500 GIs losing their lives.

Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato chats with Secretary of State William P. Rogers during the latter's Far Eastern trip. High on the agenda of talks between the two was the return of Okinawa—captured by U.S. forces in 1945—to Japan.

Okinawa Problem Tests Nixon Diplomacy

Propaganda campaign to return island to Japan picks up steam

By GEN. THOMAS A. LANE

The recent travels of Secretary of State William P. Rogers to Japan for consultation with Premier Eisaku Sato coupled with Japanese reaction to the nerve gas incident on Okinawa have alerted Americans to the Japanese drive for full sovereignty over Okinawa. There is some indication that Japanese politicians think the intensity of public agitation for return of the island will force the United States to concede the issue.

Agitators in Japan have used the issue to arouse anti-American sentiment. The Japanese government is asking for early action. Soviet subversion stirs the brew. Some Americans argue that prudence requires the early restoration of Japanese sovereignty over the island.

In the peace treaty of 1952 ending our World War II occupation of Japan, the United States reserved to itself de facto sovereignty over Okinawa. The island, which had been annexed by Japan in 1874, had been conquered by the United States in the last great battle of World War II. Not wishing to acquire a new possession, the United States acknowledged a "residual sovereignty" in Japan which implied an ultimate return of the island to Japanese administration. The emergence of a Communist China and the opening of the Korean War had made it clear that the United States must maintain a presence in the Far East.

The American liberals who have dominated U.S. diplomacy since World War II are mounting a propaganda campaign for the early return of Okinawa to Japan. Prof. Edwin O. Reischauer of Harvard, recently United States ambassador to Japan, has urged early return of Okinawa in order to preserve our good relations with Japan. Prof. Roger Hilsman of Columbia, formerly assistant secretary of state for the Far East, has taken the same tack.

The essential thesis of this liberal position is this:

• Japan, the world's third largest industrial power, is joined with us in a vital partnership to maintain peace in East Asia.

• United States de facto sovereignty over Okinawa is a thorn to Japanese pride which should be removed before it poisons our alliance.

• The limitations on our use of Okinawa under Japanese sovereignty would have minimal effect on our military posture.

This liberal approach to Okinawa sovereignty follows a pattern of United States diplomacy which has attended a steady decline of U.S. prestige and influence for 25 years. It reflects a hypersensitive concern about world opinion, an inclination to sacrifice alliance effectiveness to superficial harmony and an eagerness to soothe tensions stirred by Soviet diplomacy. Perhaps it evidences also a subconscious liberal revulsion against the exercise of power and the corresponding illusion that the use of force is unnecessary.

Prof. Reischauer has added to the cited position on Okinawa sovereignty a caution against the rearmament of Japan. He believes that pressure to have Japan take over a major military role in its own defense would jeopardize the democratic gains which Japanese society has made. He urges the United States to continue its security role, operating from Okinawa as it now operates from Japan.

In this matter, Prof. Reischauer reflects the views of the Japanese government. Japanese leaders know that their last attempt to conquer Asia left a legacy of hostility in other free countries. They fear that a restoration of Japanese military power would worsen relationships carefully rebuilt in recent years.

In seeking to avoid a military burden in the free world alliance, Japan is also playing the neutralist game. It would like to recover not only Okinawa but South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands seized by the Soviet Union at the close of World War II. Japan would play off the United States against the Soviet Union and depend for security upon the reluctance of both great powers to allow Japan to fall to the other. This is the kind of pleading which was so effective with Ambassador Reischauer.

It is an addled American policy which fosters such pleading. Our leaders have been content to pay for the security of nations which enjoy all the benefits of freedom while shirking its costs in a world at war.

Japan, like our European allies, is enjoying the best of all worlds for democratic politicians. When big brother will provide for your security and allow you to spend your budget on public services, that is the best there is. We can hardly blame Japanese leaders for reluctance to give up such an arrangement.

But we can condemn U.S. diplomacy which prolongs such an arrangement. Our conquest of Japan in World War II gives us no continuing responsibility for its security. We smashed the militarism and restored democratic government, but democratic governments must be responsible for their own security.

From this misjudgment of reality, we get a diplomacy of retreat. The United States refuses to exercise power which fate and fortune thrust upon it. Western civilization disintegrates under the blows of an aggressive communism while our political leaders strive for a rate of retreat which will be tolerable to the American people.

Every policy question has varied aspects. The art of making sound policy lies in bringing these aspects into favorable combination for our side. It has seemed in recent years that U.S. policy was being directed by officials possessing a singular faculty for selecting combinations injurious to our interests.

An alliance is a joint undertaking in the interest of the parties concerned. The proposition that the United States and only the United States must sacrifice to maintain alliance cooperation is an intellectually immature approach to questions of world power and interest. It dissipates our credit and interest. Prudent adjustment of an alliance to changed conditions must be made with due regard to the interests of all the parties concerned.

Congress shows increasing dissatisfaction with the policies and results of the past two decades. Our forces are sprawled across the world protecting allies who sometimes show scant concern for their own security. Alliances have brought mounting debt to the United States and increasing prosperity to our major allies. The American people will not tolerate that kind of alliance policy much longer. President Nixon is called to put our diplomatic house in order.

The reality of our time is that the free world has a great preponderance of power over the Communist world. But because the United States has not provided leadership to make that power effective, the relatively Communist world has maintained a continuing and successful offensive. Okinawa illustrates the problem.

For 24 years the United States has paid for the security of Japan. The arrangement was necessary at the close of World War II, but it has long been outmoded by increasing Japanese wealth and power. There can be no excuse today for denying Japan full responsibility for its own security.

Okinawa is a bastion of free world power in the Far East. Because the United States exercises sovereignty, there is no complication of foreign interest here as there is in Japan. Our operations do not involve nor compromise the government of Japan. The United States can act directly as the occasion requires.

For example, our forces on Okinawa can support South Korea or another *Pueblo* without exposing Japan to involvement or retaliation. Our forces in Japan lack that freedom of action. They cannot stock nuclear weapons as our forces do in Europe, and their employment except in defense of Japan is restricted.

This is to say that there was a valid and vital purpose in retaining sovereignty over Okinawa. It is a purpose which involves not only Japan but the security of other allies in the Far East. Our presence is under attack by Soviet diplomacy which would like to use Japan to oust us from Okinawa. Obviously, the United States should not relinquish sovereignty over Okinawa until arrangements are made for the accomplishment of the island mission by equal or better means.

Although Japan is vigorous and prosperous industrially, it is incapable of providing its own defense. Without U.S. protection, it would be no more

Continued on page 14

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How Immigration Laws Hurt Business

By JOHN CHAMBERLAIN

It was supposedly a great step forward when the selection of immigrants in accordance with a quota system based on "national origins" was abolished. The old system gave preference to north European countries that did not always use up their quotas. This was considered discriminatory by Latins, Slavs and the Orientals who found themselves at a great disadvantage when compared with Britons, Germans and Swedes.

The new law, which was shaped up when President John F. Kennedy was still alive, became operative under Lyndon B. Johnson. What it did was to establish preference categories designed to favor immigrants with family relationships in the U.S. It did away with the nation-by-nation approach, setting a total annual limit of 170,000 immigrants from the Eastern Hemisphere and 120,000 from the Western Hemisphere.

Good things, however, have the defects of their qualities, and the new immigration law is no exception. Our big international companies, members for the most part of the National Foreign Trade Council, are suddenly experiencing extreme difficulty in bringing foreign executive and technical personnel into this country from the industrial nations of northern Europe for extensive training.

The whole business makes no sense in an era in which IBM, General Electric, General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, Gillette, and Procter and Gamble have ceased to be provincial corporations primarily interested in the American market. A survey by the National Foreign Trade Council, covering a two-year period for 1967-68, shows that the big U.S. international companies sent more than four times as many managerial, professional and specialist people abroad as came into this country from foreign shores to gain U.S. "home office" experience.

Such a top-heavy state of affairs invites counter-discrimination (Gen. de-Gaulle would surely have noticed it if he had remained in power). Even though foreign governments might be willing to let it pass, the situation is indecent and will become more so when the 4-to-1 discriminatory ratio jumps to 9 to 1, as is bound to happen.

The U.S. grants visiting visas for short periods, but this limits the type of experience that a foreign specialist or managerial type can gain in America before returning to work for an Italian, German or British subsidiary of a big international company. Many jobs require two and three-year periods of training before the foreign experts can return home to apply U.S. marketing or other professional expertise in their own international territories.

To pick one example, Vincent Zeigler, chairman of the Gillette Co., has been trying to bring the president of his Italian company to Boston to take over the Gillette Australasian Division, which has plants in Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Eventually the man would move on, either to the Far East or back to Italy. No U.S. citizenship for the Italian is contemplated, and he would not be taking the job away from an American.

As things stand, the frustrated Italian Gillette executive can't come to America save on a temporary visa. He can't bring his family with him, much less his furniture. Nor can he buy a home for the duration of his stay.

For a company like Gillette, which has 125 companies around the world, most of which accept personnel originating in the U.S. for extensive periods, this situation is frustrating. It does the U.S. "image" no good, and it will eventually hurt our international desires for a stabilized world by depriving the Italian Gillette Co. of some U.S.-learned expertise that could be utilized to improve the local economy.

When John F. Kennedy set out to change the old "national origins" quota system he did not envisage making things difficult for the international companies which need to bring 500 or so key administrators or professional employes to the U.S. each year for training.

Even Canadians have been experiencing difficulties in coming to the U.S. for short periods, for the Western Hemisphere annual limitation of 120,000 immigrants has been exhausted by the need to welcome refugees from Castro's Cuba. The law should be amended to make it possible for business to live in an international world without fear of the sort of reprisals that only succeed in making everyone poorer.

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Those Russian Labor Camps

From the Birmingham (Ala.) *News*

At the time of Josef Stalin's death in March 1953, Lavrenti Beria, head of the secret police, controlled a vast network of forced labor camps stretching from one end of the Soviet Union to the other. In the power struggle that followed Stalin's death, Beria's number came up and he disappeared. The camps, however. . . .

Well, it's a strange thing about those camps: Sometimes they were there, and sometimes they weren't, depending on who was doing the talking.

In 1956 a Norwegian fisherman named Otto Larsen published a book (*Nightmare of the Innocents*) endorsed by Bertrand Russell. In it, Larsen asserted that in 1953 (the year of his release by the Russians) there were approximately 38 million prisoners confined to labor camps.

"When you get home," a friend told him, "the Russians may easily announce that all political prisoners have been freed. . . . Don't let anyone believe it. You can only believe it if and when the workers of the capitalist countries are allowed to travel here, and go about this country. And—even more important—when the ordinary Russian workers are allowed to travel *anywhere* inside the capitalist countries. That's the *only* way the world can learn the truth about Russia."

Larsen went back to Norway, and in the years that followed, sure enough, Soviet officials took turns announcing the demise of the labor camp system.

The labor camps recently described in *The Times* (London), therefore, must have just popped out of the nowhere into here, because *The Times* says there are quite a few of them—with prisoners inside. "The determination of the police to justify themselves, and to increase their power at every level, is indicated by the increased range of offenses and the widening net of police prosecution," the paper claims.

Meanwhile, here at home, two specialists on Russian affairs—Sergius Yakobson and Robert V. Allen—say the Russians are tightening up in a hurry.

In a document prepared for the Senate Internal Security subcommittee, Yakobson and Allen report: "To the Neanderthal cruelty of the Stalin period, the present Soviet regime has added an interesting refinement. Today it very frequently happens that dissident writers, instead of being sent to Siberia, are committed to insane asylums. And for those who are not imprisoned or locked up in asylums, other punishments are available."

What the Russian leaders need, today as much as ever, is a semi-permanent forced labor establishment. Where they find the bodies for this establishment is almost immaterial to them: Common criminals manage to get lumped in with dissident students and "unreliable" poets and intellectuals.

One Ukrainian, Valentyn Moroz, addressed a petition not long ago to the Supreme Soviet of the Ukraine; he called it "A Report from the Beria Reserve." The recipients were not amused by the reference to Beria; they understood it as Moroz' way of saying, in effect, "You can't fool all the people all the time."

In spite of "authorities" who maintain this or that about conditions inside the USSR, Otto Larsen's friend, to our way of thinking, had it right the first time. When visitors to the Soviet Union are permitted to travel anywhere, we'll know the bad old days are gone.

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Continued from page 9

How Ginzburg Libeled Sen. Goldwater

was unsure of his masculinity. This, supposedly, led the Arizonan to lead an outdoor life, fly jets, ride the rapids of the Colorado River and propose a hard-line foreign policy. On this basis, of course, Charles Lindbergh, Teddy Roosevelt and John Wayne could be suspected of doubting their masculinity. What one might think of someone who dabbles in pornography Ginzburg didn't reveal.

At any rate, Ginzburg was ostensibly convinced that Goldwater's masculinity doubts led him to advocate aggressive and dangerous activity:

". . .he is willing to pay with his life—and with the lives of others—in order to prove that he is fearless and strong."

". . .Is it possible that Goldwater's nervous breakdowns were provoked by his intense anxiety about his manhood. . .?"

"He must aggressively prove every moment of his life that he is a man. . . ."

These implications came under such stringent attack by Robb and Goldwater during the trial that Ginzburg's attorney, Harris Steinberg, was forced to go to absurd lengths to try to prove its truth. He disclosed, for example, that Goldwater's medical records showed that in 1947 and 1948 he received four injections of testosterone, a male sex hormone often used to cure "asthenia" or general debility.

"Do you know what testosterone is?" Steinberg asked ominously. "Do you know [that] it comes from the sex glands of a bull?"

When Goldwater replied that he did not know this, Steinberg asked if this "was some kind of treatment to bolster your masculinity or potency?"

Goldwater, drawing a laugh from the court room, cracked that he was going to ask his doctor about that the first chance he got.

When Goldwater was asked by his lawyer if he "ever had any anxiety about [his] manhood?," the courtroom again broke into laughter when the Arizonan responded, "No, I never had any doubts about it."

Ginzburg's poll of the psychiatrists, the second article in *Fact*'s "Goldwater issue," also required much explanation by the defense.

The questionnaire was sent to 12,356 psychiatrists, of whom 2,417 responded. Of this group, 571 said that they did not know enough about Sen. Goldwater to answer the question; 657 answered "Yes," they thought Sen. Goldwater was psychologically fit to serve; and 1,189 answered "No." Interestingly enough, none of the psychiatrists had ever examined Goldwater personally.

Even as the results of the poll were coming in, its validity was being challanged by officials of the major psychiatric and medical associations, including the American Psychoanalytic Association, the American Psychological Association, the American Psychiatric Association and the American Medical Association.

One such rebuttal of Ginzburg's tactics was from Dr. Walter E. Barton, then head of the American Psychiatric Association:

"Should you decide to publish the results of a purported 'survey' of psychiatric opinion on the question you have posed, this association will take all possible measures to disavow its validity."

Dr. Barton's reply was not printed in *Fact*.

There were many examples of Ginzburg's editing of the responses to the poll, which resulted in grossly misleading versions of the originals. One unsigned letter from a psychiatrist said, according to the deposition, "This is a frightened, sick man." Ginzburg admitted rewriting the sentence to read: "Barry Goldwater is a sick man who is to be pitied and feared."

Another unsigned letter in the magazine spoke of Goldwater as being too risky after having "suffered two nervous breakdowns." In the original letter, however, there was no mention of "nervous breakdowns." Ginzburg testified that he had added the part about "nervous breakdowns."

Goldwater had filed his first libel suit on Sept. 2, 1965, in the U.S. District Court for New York City. The suit asked for $1 million in compensatory damages and another million in punitive damages.

A conviction for libeling a public official is not an easy thing to come by. The plaintiff, if he is a public figure like Goldwater, must prove not only that the charges were false but "were made with actual malice—that is, with knowledge that it was false or with reckless disregard of whether it was false or not." (*New York Times Co. vs. Sullivan*, Sup. Ct. 1964)

The jury concluded that actual malice had been clearly shown and awarded Goldwater $50,000 in punitive damages from *Fact*, $25,000 in punitive damages from Ginzburg and $1 in token compensatory damages from *Fact*, Ginzburg, and Boroson. Boroson received a fine of only $1 because he had not written either of the articles and had only researched one of them.

Ginzburg filed an appeal with the U.S. Court of Appeals in New York, on the basis that "actual malice" had not been proved and that he was protected under the 1st Amendment's guarantee of freedom of the press.

On July 18, 1969, however, the appellate court unanimously upheld the lower court. In its opinion, "[the] evidence . . .established that [*Fact*, Ginzburg and Boroson] not only knowingly published defamatory statements but also established with convincing clarity that [they] were motivated by actual malice when they published [the] defamatory statements."

As for Ginzburg's protection under the 1st Amendment, the appellate court said: "The book, magazine, or newspaper publisher who with actual malice prints defamatory falsehoods about a public figure puts himself beyond the pale of the 1st Amendment."

Beside the vindication of Goldwater as a result of the libel trial victory, the case could have a wide-ranging effect upon criticism of public officials.

"The Supreme Court will undoubtedly be asked to add a new benchmark to its thinking on libel," explains Newton Fulbright in *Editor & Publisher* magazine, "and it could reassure some of those made uneasy by its thinking on this matter since the historical decision in *New York Times vs. Sullivan* in 1964. This was the case in which the court held, in effect, that a little misstatement of fact about a public official was permissible, provided the motive was a noble one of public service, and not reckless or malicious."

Many editors and publishers, as well as public officials, feel that the courts have come dangerously close to affording irresponsible journals the absolute and unconditional privilege to publish criticisms of public officials without regard to truth or even the failure to try and determine the truth.

In his testimony, Goldwater said that if this ruling is not redefined by the Supreme Court "decent people are not going to be found in politics, who stick their necks out."

The challenge of this redefinition is now back in the hands of the Supreme Court as it considers accepting Ginzburg's appeal in the Goldwater-*Fact* case. Even with the new Nixon appointments, the High Court, if it hears the case, will probably be divided and the final disposition could very well lie in the hands of the controversial Justice William O. Douglas.

Continued from Page 12

Nixon and Okinawa Problem

independent than Cambodia. There is no present alternative to the continuation of American operations from Okinawa. It is incompatible with Japan's obligations to the alliance for it to press the sovereignty issue at this time.

There will be a right time for the return of Okinawa to Japan. It will come when Japan has assumed full responsibility for its own defense and all American forces have been withdrawn from the country.

Japan must take its place as a full and trusted partner in the defense of free Asia. In this role, in close collaboration with other free countries, Japan will confirm its commitment to political freedom. It cannot achieve that acceptance by avoiding the burden of freedom.

The preservation of freedom is not a sole responsibility of the United States. It is a charge to be borne by all the free world working in harmony. The United States bears a special obligation of neutralizing the Soviet nuclear threat, but our allies bear responsibility for their local defense. Surely Japan can at least sustain military power comparable with that of Britain, France and Germany.

It would be inviting disaster for the Nixon Administration to foster neutralism in Japan. Japan has chosen its place in the free world and must bear the burden of that choice.

In the light of these realities, it would be irresponsible and imprudent to change the treaty status of Okinawa at this time. The first goal of Japanese pride should be to take over its own defense and to release U.S. forces operating from Japanese territory. United States policy should welcome this development. The restoration of Japanese sovereignty over Okinawa could follow when Japanese military forces assume responsibility for that base and American forces are withdrawn.

Our Far East policy must produce a concert of power embracing Japan, South Korea, the Republic of China and the Philippines. Japan must make its full contribution to the security system. The United States would then be in general support of the front line defenses of its Asian allies.

This kind of alliance policy cannot be built on the Reischauer diplomacy. It hasn't been built in 20 years of costly effort. U.S. leaders must begin to make the hard decisions required to maintain alliance vitality. They must stop catering to the appeasement inclinations of our allied politicians.

President Nixon can start the new diplomacy in negotiations with Japan. We need not an isolated decision on Okinawa, but a plan of rational alliance relationships in the Far East. Diplomacy must be based on the requirements of alliance security and not upon sentiment or political expediency.

The new diplomacy will put greater responsibility upon allied leaders. Premier Sato must explain to the Japanese people both the benefits and the obligations of the alliance. He must demonstrate the necessity for Japanese participation in the military defense of the free world. He must show the advantage to Japan and the alliance of U.S. sovereignty over Okinawa until Japan can take over the alliance mission of that base.

This is the sound framework of Okinawa policy. We show our confidence in Japan by adjusting to its early assumption of full partnership in the free world alliance. We reject the course of timid adjustment to pressures generated by Soviet intrigue.

If the Nixon Administration is to be, like its predecessors, the prisoner of Soviet strategy in the guise of world opinion, it will produce no sound policy. But if it gives constructive and creative leadership to our free world alliances, it may yet set a barrier to Communist aggression. Okinawa is a good place to begin the new diplomacy.

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SPOTLIGHT ON CONGRESS

Importance of Faith

By SEN. HENRY BELLMON (R.-Okla.)

To me, President Nixon's decision to go into the trouble spots of the world during the mission of Apollo 11 was an act of supreme faith—faith in the ability of Americans to land on the moon and return safely, faith in his own ability to deal with the leaders of other nations, and above all, faith in God.

No President without a supreme faith in God and in America would have dared to schedule such a trip in conjunction with man's first attempt to land on the moon.

Failure of the moon trip would have meant disaster for the President's trip before it began. Failure would immeasurably have strengthened the hands of our enemies.

But as we know, the President's faith was well founded. Apollo 11 was a success.

And that success led to the success of the President's mission. In recent years no American leader has been safe abroad. In fact, our Presidents more than once have not been able to go abroad because of the fear of violence.

But President Nixon had faith that he could accomplish his mission unmolested, that he could enter the heart of Saigon and leave unscathed, that he could meet with the leaders of India and Pakistan without arousing the smouldering anti-American sentiment of those nations; that he could kindle the slumbering pro-American sentiments of Eastern Europe.

In all these cases his faith was justified.

America was built on faith. Her greatness hinges on the faith of her leaders and her people.

When that faith is strong, as was the President's, we can see its results around the world.

AID Abroad

By REP. GENE SNYDER (R.-Ky.)

We are funding 4,408 projects and sub-projects all over the world—in 97 nations and five territories during fiscal year 1970—with 51,000 people on the payroll. The thing that is hard for me to take, though, is the fact that, while many similar projects in America were closed down and boarded up for lack of funds during fiscal year 1969, not a single foreign aid project lost as much as a dollar as a result of the limitation imposed by the Revenue and Expenditure Control act of last year. So while a lot of the people in northern Kentucky languished in the backwaters of bureaucratic ineptitude, we are sending money abroad. While my constituents suffer floods, lack of water, and untold inconveniences we pack billions off to east who-knows-where. And while the people of northern Kentucky cannot even obtain measly $50,000 to start planning for the Falmouth Dam, we are asked to tunnel over $20.5 million to the Ryukyu Islands this next year. . . .And while the dollar sinks slowly in the West—and the East, North and South, for that matter—I bid you, my colleagues, a fond farewell as my constituents and I sink slowly into the marshes and bogs of the upper bluegrass, lamenting the absence of the Falmouth Dam and singing the praises of the Agency for International Development.

Drug Addiction Gap

By REP. ROGER ZION (R.-Ind.)

The rising tide of drug addiction now threatens to engulf our society. Law enforcement officials in all parts of the United States report an alarming increase in drug traffic and use of drugs among the young folks of our nation. This is a situation which can neither be tolerated nor ignored.

Reports on the growing narcotics problem have led me to a detailed examination of our penal structure as it relates to control of narcotics trafficking and to the incarceration of dope peddlers. As a result of this study, I have learned that there is presently no federal law which makes it illegal to transport narcotic drugs across state lines. Even worse, there is no federal law which makes it illegal for an adult to employ or enlist the employment of a juvenile in an illegal drug transaction.

This information indicates a huge and frightening gap in our criminal law which must immediately be filled. Accordingly, I will co-sponsor legislation immediately after the current recess which would impose a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, and a minimum term of 10 years in the federal penitentiary, on those persons who, while non-addicted themselves, transport narcotic drugs across state lines. The legislation would also attach similar penalties to those adults who employ or seek to employ juveniles in illegal drug transactions.

National Debt Interest

By REP. JOHN DOWDY (D.-Tex.)

There is still some complaint that the $24 billion spent since 1961 for the moon flight could have been put to better use on earth. But just imagine what could have been done with five times that amount—$125 billion—for the improvement of mankind. The idea is fiction, of course, because of past wasteful and foolish government spending and the resulting inflation. But the $125 billion is a fact—that is how much interest has been paid on the national debt since 1961—and the figure, $125,000,000,000, is really out of this world. In comparison, the moon is in the back yard.

Census Proposal

By REP. JOHN MARSH (D.-Va.)

I have joined with a number of other members of Congress in sponsoring legislation that would limit the scope of questioning in the forthcoming census to questions essential to meet the constitutional need. It would further provide that questions which go beyond those basics to establish an accurate population count would have to be answered only on a voluntary basis.

It has been suggested that the federal government use the modern techniques of selected sampling, or polling, to obtain information which goes beyond the constitutional requirements. Today, modern techniques have developed into a science: the sampling of opinion on behalf of industry and advertisers to determine consumer tastes, marketing needs and new product development. These techniques have become so reliable and accurate that industry, each year, invests millions of dollars in developing products to meet customer demands. The television industry uses selected polling to ascertain audience response.

I urge those in the federal government who are insisting on expansion of the basic census questionnaire, that they look at new means and techniques of eliciting this information rather than subjecting the entire population to this broad and extensive questionnaire. By using sampling techniques, it could be done on a voluntary basis at, no doubt, considerably less expense, and without the invasion of privacy of every citizen of the United States.

Love of Country

By REP. MARTIN McKNEALLY (R.-N.Y.)

What's so wrong with patriotism? What's so wrong with Americanism? What's so wrong with love of country? We have been faltering as a nation ever since we began to jeer at it. Let me tell you a little story. Forty-two years ago, Charles Lindbergh made his pioneer flight to Paris. The fact that he was hailed as no other man was everyone knows. But there is one incident that occurred in Paris worth thinking about. After the throngs which greeted him and Lindbergh had gone to bed and things had calmed down, a mob formed in the street in front of the American Embassy. They demonstrated until the ambassador came out and they demanded that he bring out the American flag. They wanted to cheer it. That was just 42 years ago. I leave it to you to discover what went wrong.

Meddling Politicians

By REP. SAM STEIGER (R.-Ariz.)

Our country was founded to assure "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" for all who pursue these goals, not for any one segment of the population, not just for the politicians, not just for the white people, not just for the Negro people.

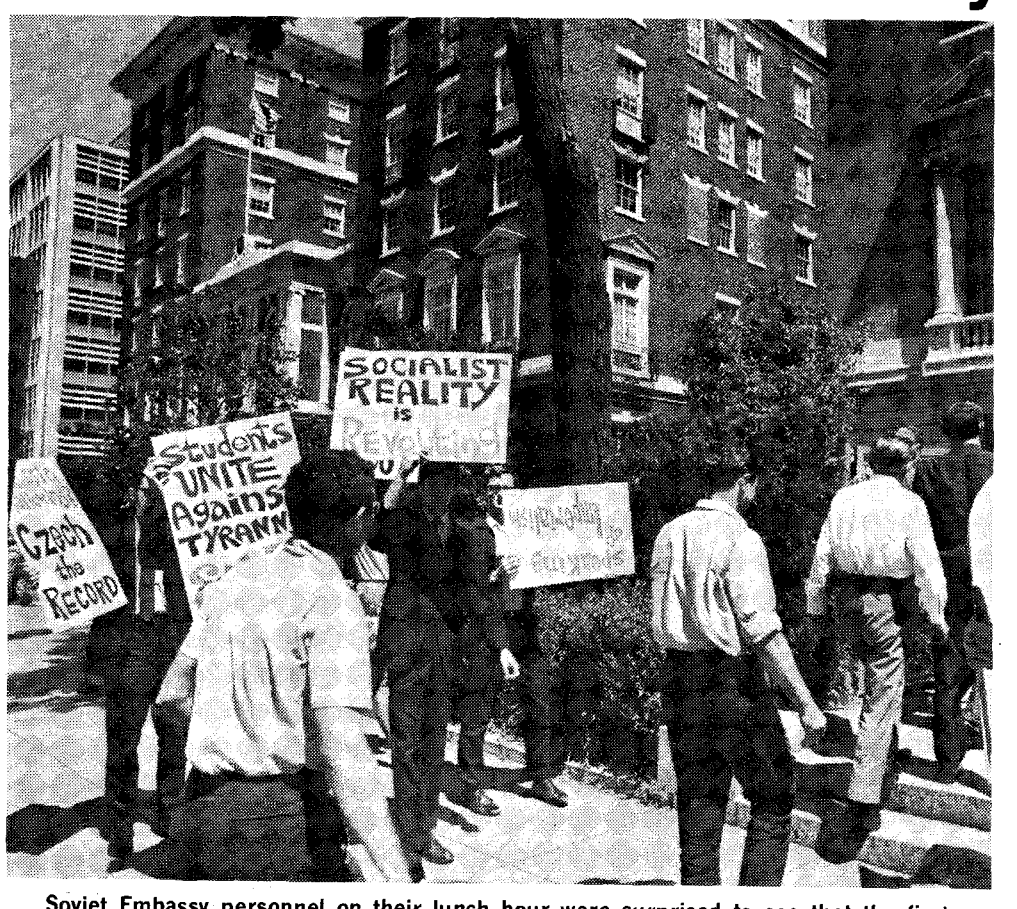
We all have the right to lead our own lives. All other things currently referred to as such are not rights. They are privileges. Education, automobiles, medical care, color TV, good housekeeping, etc., are all basically produced by the conscious effort of men's minds and they must be earned by the recipients.

If they are not, if they are taken by force, legislative action, lies or tricks, from the people who produce them, and given to others simply because someone says he needs them, there is the immediate recreation of the old slave-master relationship.

Those people in government who feel they can improve on reality, who feel they can "plan" things and do better than the law of supply and demand, are thoroughly evil and immoral because of the inevitable lowering of living standards their planning creates. It makes no difference whether they do this with conscious intent or are merely well meaning but naive.

I hold the politicians who advocate this intervention as well as those who would cooperate with them in the "planning," be they physicians or businessmen, personally responsible for the mess this country is in today.

'SDS' Visits the Russian Embassy



Soviet Embassy personnel on their lunch hour were surprised to see that the first anniversary of Russia's invasion of Czechoslovakia did not go unnoticed by "SDS"—Students Disgusted with Socialism. The ad hoc group consisted of Young Americans for Freedom members and Human Events summer interns, who organized the demonstration. Although picketing within 500 feet of an embassy is against the law, the group made its point and dispersed after a friendly conference with D.C. police.

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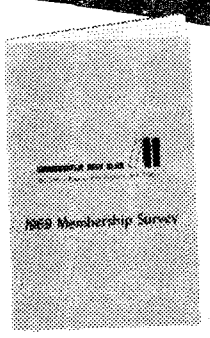

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